FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

joint work on similar types of weapons has been launched at the well known Livermore laboratory too.

In May K. Takeuchi, chief of the Japanese Science and Technology Agency, and J. Beggs, director of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, signed an agreement on participation by the Land of the Rising Sun in the construction of an American orbital station. Japan will invest 300 billion yen in the project -- one-fifth of the total cost. The newspaper MAINICHI has reported that the whole project is being implemented under the Pentagon's leadership. And therefore, for the Pentagon.

But all this is not enough for the American military department. It also needs Japanese-developed optical fibers, systems of communication with "spy" satellites and "killer" satellites, and achievements of microelectronics. Advance orders have been placed for fifth-generation computers which have not even been developed yet. In this situation, is there any need for Tokyo to say an official "yes" to participation in the "star wars" program? Hardly. That "yes" is fraught with serious political complications for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and could, who knows, upset the cooperation which has begun.

The American creators of "star wars" already know they will get everything. Back in June the Japanese Foreign Ministry made it clear that it will not hinder participation by private firms in the American "initiative."

It goes without saying that the firms will be well paid. But what will Japan itself get out of jumping on the footplate of the Pentagon train? Its rulers hope to travel on it as far as the station called "great military power."

Official Tokyo forgets that for the "star wars" express, there could be a different terminus -- catastrophe....

TYNOGRADOV ON JAPANESE MILITARY PROGRAM

PM211059 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 October 1985 First Edition carries on page three a 1,600-word "Military Political Review" by its International Observer T. Tynogradov. The review, entitled "Japan: A Program of Militarization and Aggression," examines in detail the "highly ambitious militarist program" of Japan's "latter-day samurai." Tynogradov writes that, in view of the "gendarme function" which Washington allegedly has in mind for the Japanese Air Force and Navy, the Japanese Government intends to spend an "astronomical" sum on military equipment and technology under its new 5-year program. The article points out that "the present government is deliberately planning to violate Tokyo's official commitment to limit the country's military budget to 1 percent of GNP." Tynogradov emphasizes the Asian peoples' "alarm" at the "implications" of U.S.-Japanese collaboration and Tokyo's and Washington's "dangerous plans."

[illegible] 23 Oct 85

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[illegible] INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

KIM IL-SONG VISIT ON KOREAN UNIFICATION

[illegible] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Task is the Unification of Korea"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- The country's unification by peaceful means is the most important and most urgent task now facing the workers Party of Korea (WPK) and the republic's government. That is why the DPRK is making determined efforts to eliminate tension in North-South relations. This was stated by Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in an interview to the weekly [illegible].

Thanks to the DPRK's constructive policy dialogue is taking place at present between North and South in various spheres: Economic talks and talks between the respective Red Cross societies have begun, and preliminary contacts are also being made with the aim of preparing parliamentary talks. The republic's government will do everything possible to ensure that this dialogue yields positive results and helps to strengthen North-South cooperation. However, much will also depend on the stance taken by the South Korean side. At present the Seoul authorities are leading tension on the peninsula, stepping up repression against progressive forces, and taking other steps which artificially promote the splitting of the country, Kim Il-sung pointed out.

The DPRK Government attaches paramount significance to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, Kim Il-sung stressed.

UNIDENTIFIED SOVIETS MEDDLING IN[illegible] AFFAIRS

[illegible] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 2130 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] On 23 October Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received [illegible], consul general of the Mongolian People's Republic in Kiev, in connection with the latter's leaving on his mission.

A warm and friendly conversation was held. It was pointed out that the results of the talks held by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Jambyn Batmunkh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and People's Great Khural Presidium chairman, and the long-term program signed by them for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period up to the year 2000 had provided wide possibilities for further deepening all-round links between the USSR and the MPR, and for increasing their effectiveness.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy familiarized the consul general with the work pertinent to the republic's party organizations to ensure that the plan for socioeconomic development is fulfilled, gave an account of preparations for the 27th Party Congress in line with the directives of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and spoke about the unanimous approval given by the Soviet people to our country's new great foreign political initiatives.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Comrade (Gombosuren) gave an account of the progress made by Mongolia in socialist construction, and explained how the country's communists and all working people were preparing for the 19th MPRP Congress. He emphasized that the MPR highly assessed the Soviet Union's new peaceful proposals, including those concerning the strengthening of security in Asia.

Participating in the conversation was Yurkolov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

SOVIETS RECEIVE MONGOLIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD250937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee received MPR Minister of Culture Damiyan today. Their conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, concerned Soviet-Mongolian ties in the field of culture and art.

USSR WEEKLY INTERVIEWS TASS CREDIT

[Publication] Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 41, Oct 85 pp 22-23

[Interview with DRA Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nabih Amgad by Leonid Mironov: "Democratization Despite the Aggression" -- date, place not specified]

[Text] [Mironov] A law on local government bodies was adopted in Afghanistan last year, and local elections began this autumn. What are the initial results of this important political campaign?

[Nangal] The People's Democratic Party and the revolutionary government of Afghanistan want the people to be actively and directly involved in administering the state. The current elections are clear proof of the continuing democratization of Afghan society, made possible by the victory of the people's democratic revolution in April 1978. Their prime objective is to ensure genuine democracy. It is our desire that every worker, peasant, artisan and nomad could be able to say after the elections: the new government in Afghanistan is my government," Babrak Karmal, leader of the republic, said during the election campaign.

Local councils have already been elected in Kabul and in a number of districts in Kabul Province. The participation of tens of thousands in the election campaign and in the voting shows that the people are solidly behind the revolutionary government despite the armed raids of the dushmans, and the vehement counterrevolutionary propaganda with which imperialist forces are attempting to brainwash the population.

Workers, peasants, intellectuals, patriotic clergymen and leading members of public organizations have been elected to local government bodies. For instance, in Kabul all people have been elected to the district councils. Among them are 30 workers, 18 peasants, 41 artisans, 14 clergymen, 140 public activists, 31 teachers, 47 engineers and technicians, 17 servicemen, 24 officials of the National Fatherland Front, 5 members of the Democratic Youth Organization, and 3 cooperative members representing various ethnic groups.

The formation of councils will further strengthen the democratic power of the people. It is another blow to the enemies of the April 1978 revolution, who are doing their utmost to thwart the revolutionary changes that have been carried out in the interests of the masses.

[Mironov] How long will the elections last and when will the newly elected bodies get down to business?

[Nangal] Afghanistan has 29 provinces (consisting of 116 districts and 99 smaller rural districts), more than 21,000 villages, 77 towns and 9 cities divided into districts. The newly elected councils will replace the governors of provinces, the heads of districts and villages, and the mayors of towns and cities and urban districts. Executive power will be exercised by the committees of these councils.

The law provides for "gradual and stage-by-stage" elections. This is due to the absence of proper security in some of the areas, and climatic and geographical conditions. In the first stage, elections are to be conducted in five provinces (Kabul, Badakhshan, Nangarhar, Balkh and Herat) in the capital, in Kabul and in a number of districts of Kabul Province; elections have already taken place. In the latter half of September elections began in Faizabad, the administrative center of Badakhshan, and in a number of districts in that northern mountainous province.

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[illegible]

[Mangal] Beyond all doubt. The U.S.-led imperialists, Pakistani military and other reactionary circles in the region have launched and intensify daily the undeclared war, and seek to impede progressive changes in our country. Their ultimate objective is to install an anti-popular, reactionary, pro-imperialist puppet regime which would make Afghanistan a springboard for aggression against its northern neighbour, the Soviet Union. These forces are conducting the war through Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have become wretched pawns in their hands.

The damage caused to the nation by the undeclared war is estimated at more than 2 billion afghanis. The counterrevolutionaries are destroying roads, cutting power transmission lines and blowing up bridges. Many factories, power stations, schools and hospitals, mosques and other religious premises have been burnt down. With the aid of Western special services a fierce psychological war has been unleashed against our country. CIA agents have set up new transmitters in Pakistan to beam massive subversive propaganda into Afghanistan. Lies and slander are broadcast to our country for more than 300 hours a week. Hostile propaganda is being controlled in its aimed to vilify our friendship with the Soviet Union and the international aid it renders us in accordance with the December 1978 Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighbourliness and Cooperation and Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. But our people realize well the significance of Soviet internationalist aid and are grateful for it to the Soviet Union.

Pakistan is the main springboard for aggression against our country. In the west there are 120 camps set up on its territory counterrevolutionary bands are undergoing intensive military training under the direction of American, Chinese, and Pakistani instructors. From these camps counterrevolutionary bands are smuggled into Afghanistan to commit acts of sabotage. Similar camps, though in smaller numbers, have been organized in Iran and China.

[Mironov] What measures to smash the bands infiltrating Afghanistan were worked out at the September meeting in Kabul of the Council of Border Tribes?

[Mangal] Let me note first of all that it was the first ever meeting in such a high level of the settled and nomadic Pushtun and Baluchi tribes on the western, southern and western borders. The meeting brought together 1,700 chiefs and elders of these tribes, authoritative religious leaders and commanders of tribal military units. They discussed the present situation in detail and expressed their determination to defend their territory and bar the passage of counterrevolutionary bands, intruders of alien and subversive groups trained and equipped at foreign bases. They also declared their resolve to help the party and government bodies and the armed forces of the republic to repulse counterrevolutionary raids. In other words, the supreme council adopted important decisions for the defence of the country's borders with Pakistan and Iran.

[Mironov] Your government has repeatedly made proposals for a settlement of the situation in the region. What is the essence of these proposals?

[Mangal] The Afghan Government has always wanted to establish normal and even friendly relations with Pakistan and Iran on the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's affairs, and mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty. This policy has found expression in our well-known foreign policy initiatives for a political solution of existing problems.

Mar, unfortunately, the military regime of Ziaul Haq, closely linked with Washington, does not want a relaxation of tension in the region and that is why it goes so far as to block a businesslike discussion of the problems at the Afghan-Pakistani talks held from time to time in Geneva through the agency of the U.N. secretary-general. A similar policy is pursued by Tehran and Beijing. We, for our apart, state clearly that the policy of hostility towards Afghanistan is unwise and that those who have inspired and organized undeclared war against our republic are doomed to failure. Incidentally, many people in Pakistan and Iran already understand this, and they are critical of the hostile policy of these states against Afghanistan. As for us, we would like to live with the peoples of Iran and Pakistan in peace and friendship as neighbors should.

[illegible]

ARRIVING RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN TRADE MINISTER [X Oct]

PM211557 Moscow TASS in English 20 Oct 81 [text follows] [illegible]

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings, Contacts"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Toon[illegible] I. Sneddon, Australian Minister of Foreign Trade, 19 October. Questions on the state of and prospects for trade and economic relations between the USSR and Australia were discussed.

Yu.P. Sapozhnikov, USSR ambassador to Australia, and U.S. Toon, Australian ambassador to the USSR, were present at the talk.

LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION VISIT TO THAILAND REPORTED

[1 Oct Arrival]

PM211021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: under the general heading "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.I. Soldatov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, left for Thailand 20 October on an official visit at the invitation of the National Legislative Assembly.

It comprised USSR Supreme Soviet deputies A.I. Soldatov, [illegible], and [illegible] Soldatova.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by [illegible], chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and other officials.

Bangkok, 21 Oct — The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A. I. Soldatov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Thai National Legislative Assembly.

[illegible] Thai Premier Receives Delegation

PM211640 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation"; text]

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Oct — The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.I. Soldatov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, that is on an official visit here today met with deputies of Thailand's National Legislative Assembly (parliament). During the talk that was held the importance of further expanding interparliamentary ties was noted and confidence was expressed that the exchange of delegations will promote better mutual understanding.

[illegible] Thongkilaweth, speaker of the Thai parliament, made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and pointed out that the differences in the sides' approaches to certain problems should not hamper the development of friendly relations between Thailand and the USSR.

Today the Soviet delegation was received by [illegible] Prime Minister Prem [illegible].

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

The delegation's members had conversations at the offices of the Moscow city party committees. They visited the House of Political Education of the Moscow City and Oblast party committees, the Marxist-Leninist College of the Moscow City party committee, the Higher Party School, the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA editorial staff, the (Gerveliskiy) textile mill, the Patrice Lumumba University, the Moscow Palace of Young Children and Pupils, and the Exhibition of Achievements of the Soviet National Economy. They also met with members of the Society for Knowledge Leadership and went on a sightseeing tour of Moscow City.

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EASTERN EUROPE

REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO BULGARIA

Visits Lenin Mausoleum

PM251023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Laying of Flowers and Wreath"]

[Text] A friendly visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the People's Republic of Bulgaria has started. Mikhail Gorbachev is staying in Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Today Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov laid flowers at the monument of V.I. Lenin. The Guard of Honor was lined up, and the party anthem "International" was performed.

The Soviet and Bulgarian leaders visited the Georgy Dimitrov mausoleum. Mikhail Gorbachev laid a wreath with the following inscription on the red ribbon: "To the glorious son of the Bulgarian people, outstanding revolutionary-internationalist, loyal friend of the Soviet Union."

The guard of honour was lined up. The band performed the national anthems of the USSR and Bulgaria. In the streets and squares of the Bulgarian capital its residents welcomed the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in a cordial and fraternal manner. Addressing the residents of Sofia, Mikhail Gorbachev wished them and all the working people of Bulgaria new accomplishments in socialist construction.

The flower and wreath laying was attended by D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; G. Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; and P. Mashalarevski, chairman of the Capital's People's Council Executive Committee.

Meets With Zhivkov

PM250953 PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk with T. Zhivkov]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is on a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, met with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, in Sof'a 24 October.

Comrades Gorbachev and Zhivkov exchanged information on the socioeconomic development of the USSR and Bulgaria and on work carried out in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. They also discussed the state of and prospects for Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, and key problems of international life and the world communist and workers' movement.

Questions of Soviet-Bulgarian relations and the bases and direction of their continued development occupied a central place in the exchange of views. Cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, between the USSR and Bulgaria, has a comprehensive and truly fraternal nature. It is developing intensively and fruitfully in all spheres in full accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and Bulgaria of 12 May 1967. The core of Soviet-Bulgarian relations is the militant alliance between the CPSU and BCP which has been tested by time, their political and ideological unity on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism, and socialist internationalism.

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The CPSU and the BCP consider that the complicated and dangerous nature of the situation in international relations, and the aggression of international capital on the social, economic, and political rights of the working people, make particularly important the wide and active mutual interaction of communist and workers' parties, their internationalist solidarity in the struggle for the vital interests of the peoples, for averting a nuclear catastrophe, and for ensuring peace in Europe and in the whole world.

Both parties will continue in the future in every possible way to promote the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement. The CPSU and the BCP confirmed their resolve to strengthen ties with all parties, organizations, and movements ready to defend the cause of peace and progress.

The meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov, which passed in the atmosphere of traditional fraternal friendship, again demonstrated the full identity of views and community of positions between the CPSU and the BCP, between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The accords reached during the talks are a new weighty contribution to the development of all-embracing ties between the CPSU and the BCP, between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and will serve to consolidate unity of the socialist community and the cause of socialism and peace.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev invited Todor Zhivkov to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Visits Delle Machine Combs

[SOFIA] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council today visited Sofia's metal-cutting machine tool science and production combine. The combine is one of Bulgaria's largest and advanced enterprises turning out metal-cutting machinery. It manufactures numerically controlled turning machine tools, automated and technological modules, automatic technological lines, and other products, most of which are supplied to the Soviet Union.

Workers presented the distinguished Soviet visitor with bread and salt in the rich Bulgarian tradition, and with flowers.

The Soviet and Bulgarian leaders visited the shop of flexible automatic production systems, and the shop for unit-head machine tools and unit-head lines, where control automatic lines are currently being prepared for delivery to Soviet customers. Comrade Gorbachev became acquainted with the combine's electronic services center. Everywhere Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was met with warmth and cordiality.

Petrov, the director general of the production association, engineer and writer, explained that in 1948 machine tools and equipment were supplied for the first time from the USSR for the creation of this enterprise. Experienced Soviet machine tool building specialists rendered help to their Bulgarian friends in assimilating lines that were new to Bulgarian industry, and generously shared their experience. It was noted that the growth in the technical level of the output and the constant rise in the volume of output were, to a considerable degree, determined by the combine's fruitful cooperation with Soviet enterprises, above all with the collective of the Kramatorsk Heavy Machine Tool Building Plant in Ukraine, and with the Pavlodarselmash Agricultural Machine Building Production Association in the city of Pavlodar.

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[illegible] INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATTER HINT?

Recently I have had quite a few meetings with labor collectives, and everywhere that I have had conversations with workers and specialists, in Moscow and Leningrad, in the Ukraine, Siberia and Kazakhstan, everywhere people have ardently supported the CPSU's course to further strengthen friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, and to guarantee a peaceful future for the planet. These ideas have also been heard today here at the combine, at this meeting. [in the speeches by the comrades preceding me.] Such meetings are inspiring, they instill fresh energy. They afford an opportunity to check the correctness of assessments and conclusions that we make. They reaffirm once again that the fundamental interests of our fraternal parties and peoples are indivisible.

Together, the Soviet Union and People's Bulgaria are building a new life. They are jointly defending peace in the international arena. Our resolve to continue to go arm in arm was reaffirmed in the talks with Comrade Zhivkov and other members of the Bulgarian leadership. [held in the last few days.] We briefed each other about the progress of our countries' development, and in a comradely fashion, not avoiding the sticking points [matters ugly], as they say, we exchanged opinions on ways to overcome the difficulties which exist; we discussed the common problems of the construction of socialism and communism at the contemporary stage. You can understand the importance of a systematic mutual exchange of opinions and experience. This is especially important today, when our parties are preparing for their regular congresses.

What do the Soviet Communists have in mind as they approach the 27th Congress? The CPSU takes as its premise that the period requires a decisive improvement in things in all areas and a qualitative change in the conditions of the labor and life of Soviet people. Our plans and the course towards acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country are subject to these aims. Our party puts first the task of substantially enhancing the efficiency of the economy, on the basis of its intensification and more vigorous utilization of the achievements of scientific-technological progress. With this aim, it is planned to further improve management and the economic mechanism, and the structure of capital investment, and to increase the rate of development of machine-building, the chemicals, electronics, electrical engineering and a number of other most important industries of the national economy.

As a result, by the beginning of the next century the Soviet Union can build a production potential equal in scale to that which has been built up in the preceding almost 70 years of Soviet power. Over 15 years the national income and volume of industrial production will double, and all this is to be done through increasing labor productivity. We are taking decisive measures to improve usage of all that we already have. We are putting things to order, strengthening discipline, elevating the labor activity of the masses and their interest in all social transformations. In particular, we are persistently seeking the best ways and means of achieving scientific and technological progress as quickly as possible.

It is well-understood by you, machine-builders, that a steep upturn in production efficiency is only possible on the basis of technical retooling and wide use of trendsetting technology. This means that we have to create the conditions which will make all links of the mechanism work in this direction, from the central planning bodies to enterprises, from the directors to each specialist and worker. In this respect, we are encouraging initiative, efficiency, striving for the elimination of such phenomena as bureaucracy, red tape, departmentalism and parochialism, which it must be admitted, have turned out to be very tenacious.

In short, life requires new approaches to the resolution of problems, and profound psychological restructuring at all levels.

And this is, after all, one of the most difficult things to restructure. We owe successful resolution of the tasks facing our society, first and foremost, to the path of active involvement in creative and enterprising work of each Soviet citizen and every labor collective. We communists have set about things. We are building a new social system, supporting by the living creativity of the people. The idea of our work is the restructuring of social relations on the most humanistic principles, on the high values inherent in socialism. It is precisely these that should again become an inexhaustible source of being the proprietor of one's state and to open up the scope for development of talents and aptitudes of the individual in the interests of the tasks we have to resolve.

The socialist countries have progressed for along this road and are rightly proud of their social gains: of the fact that all roads in life are open for our younger generation, that people do not fear being left without work or housing; without medical assistance and provision for old age; that the working person is involved in running the affairs of his collective and of all of society. This is not the case, and cannot be, in a single capitalist country. [However much they count their achievements of bourgeois democracy.]

While taking pride in what has been achieved, we shall be overstating possible to ensure that the principles of socialism are implemented to the fullest possible extent and that the social and political rights granted to society to each of its members are filled with increasingly weighty content. Now, when mighty productive forces have been created in our countries, when qualified cadres have been educated and valuable experience has been accumulated, it is both possible and necessary to take a long stride forward. And the better we organize our intellectual activity, the more reliably and quickly we will take that step.

The fraternal cooperation has a glorious history and rich traditions. It has been gaining in strength and developing, embracing more and more new fields. Participating actively in it today are millions of people. Reciprocal trade has grown many times over, and higher forms of economic links have appeared and have asserted themselves. New demands for the deepening of cooperation among the fraternal countries are being put forward by the maturity of our economies and by scientific and technological progress. The mastering of frontranking technology is impossible without concentrating material and intellectual resources and organizing them efficiently. To put it simply, each country taken individually will not rise to this or the proper scale, or will, at least, lose out in time. And time today is the decisive factor. That is why joint efforts are so important, joint efforts distributed correctly and skillfully which take into account the experience and potential of each participant. Production specialization and coordination is in the forefront.

At the CEMA economic conference in Moscow last year and at subsequent meetings of the leaders of the fraternal countries, the most directions of such work for the forthcoming period were defined. A correspondding guiding line has been put on the basis of multilateral agreements in the sphere of microelectronics and robot production, and of the bilateral Soviet-Bulgarian program of economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 2000. Here are needed more boldness, more bold and flexible methods of cooperation.

Yesterday an intergovernmental agreement was signed to set up two Soviet-Bulgarian scientific production associations. Taking part in one of them, together with Soviet machine tool builders from Ivanovo, is Vint (machine tool association). I think that this is a promising form of cooperation. Just like any new undertaking, an international scientific production association needs attention and support from the Central Committees of the fraternal parties and governments, and from many ministries and departments. Of course, it is unfair to us to those who are directly involved in creating the output so needed by the national economies of our countries. It is up to the workers and specialists.

From your own experience you know very well that specialization and cooperation in production require a constantly high technical level, excellent quality and reliability of output. They are also inconceivable without strict observation of a good production rhythm and smoothness of reciprocal deliveries. Your Soviet colleagues in Ivanovo are getting themselves geared up to do everything necessary to maintain a high standard for timely output.

Dear comrades, we have to solve the multifarious creative tasks and build a new life, not in the sterile conditions of a scientific laboratory, but while overcoming real contradictions of life, in conditions of a complicated and at times, explosive international situation.

Take, for example, the 40 years that have passed since the war. Have we had even a short period when we have been able to get on with our business in peace? No. They have used atom bombs, cruise missiles and now space weapons to frighten us. How much effort, resources and labor have we been obliged to expend in order to defend the sacred right of our peoples to make their way in life. And today also we must not weaken or let our vigilance become dulled. The situation in the world continues to remain tense. The threat of war has not retreated.

History has laid a particular responsibility on the socialist countries. Indeed, there is no other so mighty a force which is capable of restraining the aggressive circles of imperialism and preventing them from pushing mankind into the abyss of nuclear war. It is quite understandable that this capability depends on the united defense potential of the fraternal countries, on how deeply and accurately the developing world situation is assessed, on how correctly policy guidelines are drawn up and on how persistently and consistently the planned course is implemented.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states which has taken place in Sofia made a major contribution to the solution of all of these tasks. The statement of the political consultative committee gives clear replies to the questions of how our countries regard the current situation in the world and what in their opinion must be done. The ideas in this important political document no doubt will find a lively response among the peoples of Europe and other continents. I would like to hope that it will be read attentatively by western politicians. Now, no one has the right to avoid solving the main question. How will matters proceed on the world scene? Either an escalation of the arms race and its transfer to space, or a sharp reduction in military arsenals and an improvement of the entire international climate? On behalf of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people, I can say firmly that nobody will ever make us accept the madness of the arms race and the idea of the inevitability of war. Together with Bulgaria and the other socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples, the Soviet Union will persistently defend peace, devoting all its thoughts and deeds to the great and noble cause of creative work, in which we see the highest meaning of human life. [applause]

Allow me yet again to thank you, dear comrades, for the cordial, [warm] encounter. To commemorate it I should like to present your collective with a bust of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. [applause] Vladimir Ilyich Lenin highly appreciated the activity of the Bulgarian Narrow Socialist revolutionaries. He believed in the enormous revolutionary potential of the Bulgarian people. Today's Socialist Bulgaria is one of the convincing proofs of Lenin's genius for foreseeing the march of history. With all my heart I wish you, dear friends, successes in work, prosperity and happiness in your life. All the best to you. May the friendship and brotherhood strengthen between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, and between our communist parties. [This is our great common achievement and the fruit of the work and efforts of many generations of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.] Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

Zhivkov Friendship Rally Address

AU2541630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1431 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee at Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship rally held at the Metal Cutting Machines Scientific-Production Combine in Sofia -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev, dear Soviet guests, comrades:

We greet every visit paid to our country by the representatives of the great Lenin's party and homeland with joy and with open hearts. I take the liberty, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, to welcome you most cordially once more. [applause].

Your friendly visit is a new, moving manifestation of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Our meeting enables us to exchange mutually useful talk, especially today, when we are diligently preparing for the forthcoming congresses of our two parties. We are glad to ascertain full unanimity of views on all questions pertaining to the domestic and foreign policies of the BCP and of the CPSU, of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Soviet Union. [applause].

The correctness and vital strength of the line of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between our two fraternal peoples and countries have been confirmed. This line is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This line, taking into consideration the general laws and the national peculiarities of our countries, is in accordance with the actual interests and needs of socialism. We will devote all efforts also in the future to implementing this line to its full extent. Within a short historic period, socialist Bulgaria built up a considerably powerful industry, as compared to the size of the country, and large-scale, mechanized agriculture. In cooperation with its allies and friends, our people are building up developed socialism with concrete deeds.

What does our forthcoming 5-year plan envisage? It envisages a high dynamism in our economic development, the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical progress, intensification of production, and an improvement of the people's living standard. We are striving to expand the initiative of the workers' collectives, to develop socialist democracy, as well as to enhance the role of the subjective factor [words indistinct].

Our path is correct. Our goal is one and the same, side by side and hand in hand with the Soviet Union, in fraternal cooperation with the socialist community member-countries, to firmly and consistently do everything within our power, according to our capabilities, for the triumph of our common cause. [applause]

Comrades, we have repeated this on many occasions, and we will repeat it again. Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is the cause and achievement of millions of people in our two countries. The comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, the constant contacts between ministries and departments, individual enterprises -- and workers' collectives and scientific organizations, [words indistinct] oblasts, okrugs, and towns -- what else can better illustrate the deep, nationwide essence of our common path? We, Bulgarians, are perfectly aware of the fact that contemporary Bulgaria has developed and will be able to develop also in the future, by intensifying its participation in socialist economic integration, participating in production sharing and specialization above all on the basis of the Soviet Union's scientific-economic complex. [applause]

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[illegible]

The long-term program on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries for the period up to 2000 opens out new prospects for our future socialist development. The integration forms are becoming more varied and more perfect. As is known, we have already signed an agreement for the establishment of Bulgarian-Soviet scientific-production trusts in the field of tourism and in the sector of flexible production systems.

To put it frankly comrades, when we proposed to comrade Gorbachev that he should visit your country, we were not only guided by the fact that you have good relations with Soviet plants and that your production is mainly exported to the Soviet Union. We wanted to show a native Bulgarian machine that is playing a key role in scientific-technical progress. The machine building industry is a factor of decisive importance for the modernization of the national economy with highly productive technical equipments, and your economic trust, your combine for the production of metal cutting machines, plays a main role in the development of the machine building sector as a whole and in its automation. [applause]

We are particularly proud that your state economic trust is the embodiment of contemporary scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union [applause].

Comrades, the years that have elapsed since the 13th BCP Congress have been a time of intensive, creative labor. Our goals are well-defined. They include the further implementation of the general April line. The National Party Conference dealing with restructuring, the plenums of the BCP Central Committee, and the 19th Internat[illegible] plenum in particular, specified and enriched the postulates of the 13th BCP Congress. Despite the difficulties, despite the unpopular measures, which we were forced to adopt as a result of the severe drought, the constant goal of the BCP remains to improve the people's living standard, its intellectual and cultural growth.

Our successes are well-known to you. Our shortcomings, as well, are no less known to you. These shortcomings still exist in our life. We are striving to overcome shortcomings. We are striving to improve the methods and style of our work. We are trying to focus the attention of our public on the activities of those comrades who are to some extent endowed with the people's trust and are responsible to the people for their actions.

As to some distortions in our way of life, as to violations of socialist morality, and of socialist legality, as regards violations of working discipline, and manifestations that are alien to our society, generally speaking, we are struggling against them and we will continue even more resolutely to struggle for their eradication in the future [applause].

Today our party, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the trade unions, the Komsomol, and the press, are all contributing to the expansion of a frank, and not always pleasant dialogue. We have nothing to hide from the people. The BCP has never had and will never have any other concerns and interests, than the people's well-being. [applause]. This is the core of our party's strength and the basis of its strength, the source of its confidence in progress. [applause]. Today, in awaiting the 14th BCP, the Bulgarian Communists, the workers class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia, as well as the rest of us are perseveringly working to narrow our path and in order to adopt such decisions at the congress, as the working people of Bulgaria expect from us. [applause]

Dear comrades and fellow-workers from the Metal Cutting Machine Combine, it is through you today, that we are expressing utmost gratitude to all those who do not recoil in difficulties, to all those who devote their talents and intellect, their skill and knowledge, their efforts, to the constructive deeds of the party and people.

Comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria constantly shares and supports the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union. We support the proposals of the Soviet Union, submitted by Comrade Gorbachev and we are convinced that they are an expression of goodwill, of the readiness to engage in a constructive dialogue, that they represent a realistic basis for the negotiations in Geneva. These proposals are a bold and impressive tool in the struggle for peace, which is a struggle without weapons, and these proposals are in accordance with the actions of those forces which are aware of the danger of thermo-nuclear war. Together with these forces, Socialist Bulgaria will indefatigably contribute to peaceful coexistence and to cooperation among states with different social systems, for peace and security throughout the world. [applause]

[At this point, Zhivkov, whose speech is interrupted by his frequent coughing, stops speaking for a few seconds and then continues:] My laryngitis is giving me a little trouble again. Since I was a doctor among you, it probably happened by association.

There is no third solution. The alternative is either peace or war. The vital interests of mankind as a whole, of all races and nations, of all creeds and religious persuasions call us unite and rally under the banner of peace. All this is embodied and expressed today in the class policy of our member-states, which is also a humanitarian foreign policy. The peace-loving policy of the socialist countries was once more confirmed at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which ended yesterday. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in full solidarity with the documents adopted by the session and will be guided by them in its foreign policy.

Loyal to its international duty Bulgaria has friendly and mutually advantageous relations with the developing countries. We once more stress our wish to cooperate with the capitalist states. Our constant foreign policy line finds an appropriate expression in our Balkans: into a nuclear-free zone, at consolidating the relations of friendship and good-neighborliness among the Balkan countries.

Comrades, for us the CPSU and the Soviet Union have always been and remain the party and state with the greatest historic experience in building socialism. We follow the present stage in implementing the general line of the CPSU with particular attention. The CPSU Central Committee is engaged in political, economic, and organizational activity. This activity is entirely devoted to the further upsurge of the Soviet Union in all sectors, to the consolidation of the development of the socialist community, to peace and understanding among all peoples.

Comrade Gorbachev's visit to our country and the present Bulgarian-Soviet rally are events which inspire the Bulgarian people. These events enable us once more to express our love for the CPSU, for the Soviet people, for the party and state leadership of the Soviet Union, and for you, dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, personally. [applause]

We are paying our tribute to the pure, indestructible, and sacred friendship between the BCP and the CPSU [applause], between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. [applause] [cheers and shouting].

Arrives in Sofia Today

[Article] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1823 GMT 24 Oct 85

["In a fraternal atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Oct (TASS) -- The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria took part in a comradely supper in honor of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the supper were Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, members of the Politburo, candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, members of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, representatives of Bulgarian public organizations, and Soviet officials.

Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev made speeches at the supper, which were listened to very attentively and greeted with prolonged applause. The supper proceeded in an exceedingly warm and fraternal atmosphere.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

[Article] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Address by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at state dinner hosted by the BCP Central Committee, State Council, and Bulgarian Council of Ministers, in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 24 October -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Bulgarian comrades, friends! Allow me to thank you heartily for your invitation to visit your magnificent country, for the joyful reception which we met from the first moment of our stay on the hospitable soil of Bulgaria. I would also like to express deep gratitude to you, Comrade Zhivkov, for the high esteem for the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, for the warm words of friendship and solidarity addressed to the Soviet people.

Our countries are living and building their futures in close alliance. And in order for this alliance to grow stronger, it is necessary to have constant contacts between the fraternal parties and countries, comradely advice and the exchange of opinions, joint decisions and specific understandings; in general, all that gives new stimulus to the further development and perfection of our cooperation and interaction.

This is particularly important in the period when the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party have started direct preparations for their routine congresses. Each congress is a great event in the life of the socialist countries, but the forthcoming congresses have a special characteristic. After all, the present stage in the lives of the countries of the socialist community is in many ways a turning point. In order to have the opportunity to solve major social tasks, to continue to strengthen the economic and defense might of the socialist community, its prestige and position in the world arena, it is necessary to achieve a serious acceleration of social and economic development. For this, it is necessary above all to implement a restructuring of the forms and methods of socialist economic management, in order to more fully make use of the possibilities and advantages of socialism.

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[illegible]

Soviet Communists always take a keen interest in the fraternal parties' search for ways of performing these tasks. What is involved, you see, is the enrichment of our revolutionary theory and of the practice of socialist construction. Under- from the bottom of our hearts, we wish our Bulgarian friends the attainment of fresh goals in the economy, culture, and living standards of the people.

We Soviet Communists are also preparing for our 27th Congress. The recent plenum of the party's Central Committee adopted draft documents. The new version of the program changes the party rules, and the main guidelines for the country's social and economic development for the next 5-year Plan and for the period until the year 2000. I would like to stress this. In setting ourselves major and large-scale tasks and outlining long-term development prospects, we envisage even closer and more comprehensive cooperation with the states of the socialist community, including fraternal Bulgaria.

From this point of view, our talks today were highly successful. We covered a wide range of important problems. Naturally, much attention was devoted to economic questions. Our countries are setting a course for the acceleration of social and economic development. Scientific-technical progress is the key to this. We were of the unanimous view that new possibilities open up here for our economic cooperation and for raising its effectiveness.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the conversations and meetings we have had in Bulgaria will could perhaps be put like this. Soviet-Bulgarian relations continue to develop in an upward direction in all spheres. The increasingly close links between our parties, based on common ideals and goals, the fundamental interests of our peoples, and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to act as a secure guarantee of the inviolability of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

Dear comrades, the just-ended conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries shows convincingly the determination of the allied socialist countries to continue to act together in international affairs, to defend consistent class line, not to submit to the imperialist policy of force, and not to permit the United States and NATO to wrest the military-strategic parity to their advantage. The countries of the socialist community confirmed that they will tackle this issue of war and peace constructively with a full sense of responsibility.

We are firmly convinced that it is possible to halt the slide towards the abyss of a nuclear clash. We propose very simple and clear things: to reduce by half the corresponding nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States; to start rightly the next leading to the siting [illegible] of weapons in space, to stop and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe. Without belittling the importance of other questions, I want to say that it primarily where the essence of proposals lies. They can and must be examined in detail at the talks. But to make one's reply by arbitrarily misinterpreting details taken out of context means to avoid the main thing -- the search for mutually acceptable agreements.

Our proposals have been put on the negotiating table. They are large-scale and realistic proposals that accord with the principle of equality and equal security. They take into account the interests not only of the USSR and the United States but of all the states of Europe and of the whole world community. On that basis an understanding can well be reached that will rid the peoples of the endless accumulation of the arms race, leave space peaceful, and lead to a considerable reduction in the threat of war.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
FOREIGN VISITS

Zhivkov Dinner Speech

LD2412234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at 24 October dinner in Sofia for Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee first secretary -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, dear Soviet friends, comrades. On behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of Ministers and personally, I heartily and fraternally welcome you, Comrade Gorbachev as a welcome and dear guest.

Communists and working people of our socialist motherland welcome you with love and joy. Your friendly visit is a moving demonstration of indestructible Bulgarian and Soviet friendship.

The conversations we have held today again confirmed the unity of our views. We have analyzed a wide range of questions, and in all of them we have an identical point of view, a common approach. Your short visit to Bulgaria is thoroughly fruitful. Yesterday in our capital the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee ended. By general admission it was an extremely important event in the life of the socialist community, and in international life. Both at the political consultative committee session and at today's Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting, it was stressed that humanity now has no more important, more vital task than to preserve and strengthen peace in the whole world. The biggest contribution towards the attainment of this deeply humanitarian aim is made by the great Soviet people.

All sensible and honest people express to the CPSU and to the Soviet Union deep and sincere gratitude. This is brightly reflected also in the attitude of the peoples to the new Soviet proposals in the sphere of disarmament, which you, Comrade Gorbachev, put forward during your visit to France. These proposals, together with other Soviet peace initiatives, represent a positive and concrete program for a fundamental improvement in the international atmosphere.

The Bulgarian Peoples Republic, together with the fraternal socialist countries, in the future will also be in the vanguard of the struggle for an enduring peace, mutual understanding and cooperation between states with different social systems.

Gorbachev Departure Statement

LD2513003 Moscow TASS in Russian 1731 GMT 25 Oct 85

["Statement by Mikhail Gorbachev" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Oct (TASS) -- Prior to his departure by air from Sofia, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the request of Bulgarian television:

The most important conclusion which I draw from the results of my friendly visit to fraternal Bulgaria on the basis of the very important and cordial conversations with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and with other party and state leaders, and on the basis of my meetings with the working people of Sofia, is that our inter great cause -- Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, which is rooted in history -- is developing and strengthening.

[illegible] 25 Oct 85 [illegible]

[illegible] INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Moscow Welcome

LD251151Z Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] After the completion of his friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Sofia today. He was met at the airport by Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Ligachev, Solomentsev, and Chebrikov, members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sukhov, and Zaitsev, candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Zaikin, Zarkov, Kapitonov, Yakovlev, and Russakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and other comrades. The welcoming party included [illegible], charge d' affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR.

Lomeyko Comments on Visit

AU241439 Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA) -- Mr. Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, estimates the visit to Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, to Bulgaria, as a continuation and manifestation of the invincible friendship between the two countries, of the brotherly relations, which have proved their firmness and effectiveness in all spheres of the bilateral realtions -- political, economic and cultural. In an interview for [illegible], he says special attention to the economic cooperation. Motivating this accent. The interviewee stresses that the role of the consolidation and development of the potential of the fraternal countries becomes greater and greater in the conditions of the confrontation policy implemented towards the world of socialism by imperialism. The socialist society with the possibilities of the modern scientific progress. Mr. Vladimir Lomeyko emphasizes that the main task of the fraternal countries in the future years is the intensification and maximum usage of the possibilities of the techno-scientific progress in favour of our advance and the well-being of the people.

Further on, the chief of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union stresses the mutual interest in the development of the bilateral cooperation. "Each country," he said, "has its own major achievements and that should be transferred and implemented by the other. It is true that there is a certain time to pass before the achievement is developed in the one country and then transferred to the other. This time should be shortened. This is a real contribution to the acceleration of the socio-economic development."

Mr. Vladimir Lomeyko then dwells upon the international significance of the visit. On the one hand, he notes, the improvement of the efficiency of the economic and other contacts between the fraternal socialist states increases their contribution to the economic integration and contributes to the raising of the prestige and influence of the socialist community in the world. On the other hand, this visit has provided the chance to exchange views on matters related to the international situation, a field in which the positions of the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria coincide completely. Mr. Lomeyko then goes on to say that the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, adopted in the Bulgarian capital, shows the correct and realistic roads for a transition from confrontation to normal relations, for an about-turn to disarmament. "The decisions of the Political Consultative Committee are thus giving an important positive contribution to the stabilizing of the situation, to understanding and cooperation," states the interviewee.

In conclusion, the Soviet speaker comments upon the statements made by Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, who has accused the U.S.S.R. of violations of treaties and implementation of new missiles. "The U.S.S.R. has never violated S.A.L.T. 2 or any other document, upon which it has agreed. All talk that the U.S.S.R. is deploying new nuclear missiles is directed at diverting the attention of the public from the new constructive Soviet peace proposals and are untrue, they are a distortion of reality," he stated. Mr. Vladimir Lomeyko then emphasized upon the fact that those who are imposing the hyper attached to the forthcoming summit in Geneva between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan. "The U.S.S.R. is going to Geneva with the clearly outlined intentions to attain positive results and all allegations about Soviet violations of treaties are aimed at distorting the truth about the positions of the U.S.S.R.," stated the chief of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

USSR-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

Delegation Departs

FBIS4134] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.I. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities, left Moscow for Algiers 23 October on an official visit at the invitation of the National People's Assembly. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies G. Borzyakov, T.A. Petrovichev, and L.F. Pukhova.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, and other officials.

Arrival in Algiers

LD2421]34 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has arrived in Algiers on an official visit at the invitation of the People's National Assembly of the republic. In a statement at the airport the head of the Soviet delegation noted that the visit will provide the opportunity to exchange information with the Algerian side on the activity of the two countries' parliaments, to discuss prospects for the development of cooperation between them and topical questions of the contemporary international situation. The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet met with Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee. During the conversation which took place the sides expressed satisfaction with the level of bilateral interstate and interparty cooperation, and confirmed their desire for further strengthening and expanding it. The Soviet members of parliament also paid a visit to the Algerian People's National Assembly.

Algerians Receive Visit

LD2313]36 Algiers APS in Arabic 1643 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers 23 Oct (APS) -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation arrived this morning in Algiers. The delegation is headed by Mr. August Voss, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, and is on an official visit to Algeria at the invitation of the National People's Assembly.

The delegation was received at Houari Boumediene Airport by Mr Rabih Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly and member of the FLN Political Bureau; the deputy speakers of the assembly, and the Soviet ambassador to Algeria.

The chairman of the Soviet delegation made a statement at the beginning of which he expressed his satisfaction with visiting Algeria, a country friendly to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Voss added: This visit is a good opportunity to have talks with the Algerian officials, with the speaker of the National People's Assembly at their forefront, concerning bilateral cooperation in all fields, issues of joint interest, in addition to the current international situation. Mr. Voss pointed out that the Soviet Union appreciates the principled and firm stands adopted by Algeria toward the just causes everywhere in the world, and also the positive Algerian role within the framework of the international organizations, including the UN, OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement.

At the end of his statement, the chairman of the Soviet delegation said: We salute this struggling people and wish them more progress and prosperity and the fulfillment of all the aims aspired for by the great 1 November revolution.

Prime Minister Meets with Voss

LD2341831 Algiers APS in English 1340 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Algeria, 24 Oct 85 (APS) -- Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi received Thursday here the Soviet president of parliament, Avgust Voss. The relations between the two parliaments which crown fruitful bilateral relations, were in the center of the talks. On another turn, Avgust Voss was also received by the National People's Assembly president Rabah Bitat, with whom he examined the [words indistinct] the possibilities to reinforce the parliamentary concertation.

Bilateral Relations' Discussed

LD2503194 Algeria APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Algeria, 24 Oct (APS) -- Talks took place this morning at the headquarters of the People's Assembly between the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and member of CPSU Central Committee, which arrived yesterday in Algeria, and an Algerian parliamentary delegation led by Rabah Bitat, member of the Politburo and speaker of the National People's Assembly. The talks dealt with bilateral relations between Algeria and the USSR, various aspects of cooperation between them, and widening the scope of their parliamentary consultations, as well as the international situation.

MINUTES OF SOVIET-ALGERIAN ENERGY TALKS SIGNED

LD2513194 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 25 Oct (APS) -- The minutes of the Algerian-Soviet talks in the field of energy were signed this morning in Algiers by Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical industries on behalf of the Algerian side, and by Vladimir Chirskov, the minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, on behalf of the Soviet side.

During the visit of the Soviet delegation, the two sides reviewed in detail the cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy and specified the fields which will consolidate this cooperation to mutual benefit. The two sides exchanged views concerning the situation of the international energy market and the means of its continuation [as heard].

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The two sides consider that Algerian-Soviet cooperation is satisfactory, as it goes back to the days of Algerian independence, and that it has been crowned with tangible and important projects. The Soviet side referred to the implementation of two parts of the gas pipe-line connecting Hassi Rmel and Skikda.

In his address on this occasion, Mr Sahi expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks which he had with his Soviet guest. He also expressed the hope that Algerian-Soviet cooperation will continue to expand to include other fields. He added that the cooperation, which is crowned with tangible projects, is an expression of the solidarity which was shown in particular at the time Algeria was fighting for its independence.

In his turn, the Soviet minister referred to the importance of reinforcing the relations between the two countries in all fields of cooperation. He expressed his deep satisfaction with the accomplishments in Algeria, which he visited, and his admiration of them.

It is worth mentioning that the Soviet delegation visited our country from 14-21 October and had talks with a number of governmental leaders and also visited a number of petroleum and gas installations throughout the country.

AS-SA'IQAH LEADER MEETS CPSU OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

PM7419620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1111 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow -- A delegation from the Popular Liberation War Vanguards Organization -- As-Sa'iqah forces led by Comrade 'Isiam al-Qadi, secretary general of the organization, this morning met with comrades of the international department of the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade Karen Brutents, CPSU Central Committee member and department deputy chief.

During the meeting they made a comprehensive review of the situation in the Palestinian arena and its repercussions on all levels, as well as of the need to rectify the course of the PLO in order for it to restore its conspicuous role in order to achieve its objectives. An atmosphere of cordiality and friendship prevailed during the meeting at which the Soviet side affirmed the importance of the role played by the As-Sa'iqah Organization in the Palestinian arena.

TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SANAA

GF2311309 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] A Soviet economic trade delegation led by (Chernovskii), director of the directorate of economic cooperation with the Middle East countries at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade [name and title as heard], arrived in Sanaa this morning. The delegation will hold discussions with the officials in preparation for the meeting of the first session of the joint Yemeni-Soviet committee for economic and trade cooperation, scheduled to convene in Moscow at the end of this year.

In a statement to SABA news agency, the Soviet official said that he will discuss with the brother officials future economic cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union. The Soviet official said that various economic and trade issues will also be discussed during the committee meeting.

He was received by 'Abd al-Wali al-'Ansi, deputy assistant of the central organ for planning, a number of officials of the central organ and Anatoliy Tikhon, the Soviet ambassador in Sanaa.

[illegible] 23 Oct 87 [illegible]

RETURN OF TECHNICIANS TO IRAN POSTPONED

[2]141200 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian [200 GMT] 23 Oct 87

[Text] According to Al-QUDS, Khomeyni's backers killed a Soviet diplomat in Lebanon at a time when the Soviet Government was preparing to send its technicians and experts back to Iran.

The Al-QUDS weekly, published in London, says Tehran knows well that the Khomeyni regime had a hand in this affair and is the main culprit in the Soviet hostage-taking crisis. Therefore, it is building hope on the dispatch of more than 1,000 Soviet experts and technicians who were previously working in factories and on oil-associated projects in Iran.

Al-QUDS adds: Most of these experts left Iran at the start of the war of cities when Iranian cities came under Iraqi bombardment.

NABARD COMMENTS ON AMMAN AGREEMENT, PLO 'REACTION'

PM[illegible] Russian TASS [TASS] in English 0x 23, Oct 87 pp 11-12

[Interview with PLO Secretary General Yasser Arafat: "Secrets Two Crisis in The PLO" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] How do you feel about the agreement to set up a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

[Nabard] A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation has been formed as a result of the agreement concluded in Amman on February 11 of this year. That agreement was rejected by all Palestinian patriots, but it was welcomed by Washington and the reactionary Arab regimes associated with it.

We regard the Amman agreement as a dangerous and considerable deviation from the basic line of the Palestinian resistance movement. It violates two political principles of the PLO. The first is the national programme of the PLO, which proclaims the right of the Palestinian Arabs to return to their homeland, the right to independent statehood. The second violated principle lays down that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Amman agreement, consonant with imperialist and Zionist plans, is actually designed to impose the policy of separate deals on the Palestinian resistance movement and to make the latter accept the notorious Camp David deal and the Reagan plan, which will lead to the breakup of our movement.

The very conclusion of such an agreement seriously injures the dignity and prestige of the PLO at regional, pan-Arab and international level, widens the split in the ranks of this organization, endangers the objectives of our patriotic struggle, and refuses to accept its achievements over the past period. By ratifying the Amman agreement the influential people in the PLO leadership have in effect taken it with the American plans and separate deals in the region.

[Question] What is your opinion on the prospects for the Palestinians' struggle for their lawful rights?

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

[Habash] Though the PLO is going through a dangerous crisis, the prospects of its national struggle remains broad and favourable. Our heroic people are fully determined to continue this struggle until their national objectives are fully achieved. The struggle of the Palestinian people is inseparable from the pan-Arab and world revolutionary process. We are living in an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism, of the victory of peoples fighting for freedom, independence and social progress. The Palestinians are fully convinced that the struggle for a just cause will inevitably end in victory.

There are many ways of fighting for our legitimate rights. One way is people's war. It is recognized by international law as a legitimate way of liberating the homeland, from the Zionist invaders in our case. Another way, combined with armed people's struggle, is work among the masses, and political, ideological and diplomatic activity. In one way, we use diverse ways. Also important is the fact that other Arab peoples unreservedly support our aims of regaining our homeland and establishing our own independent state.

International support, as a manifestation of the dialectical unity of the national patriotic and worldwide struggle for a just cause, is likewise of great importance for us. This unity finds expression in the pooling and coordination of efforts in the struggle against imperialism, for social progress and peace.

When the need for such unity is not realized and is ignored, great damage is wrought to the patriotic struggle, and this helps imperialism and its henchmen to dismember the peoples in our region. In this connection it is not hard to see why the imperialist circles are working so hard to prevent the Soviet Union, that loyal and principled friend of the Palestinians, from taking part in a Middle East settlement.

Mass protests in the occupied territories have a prominent place in the Palestinian programme of national action. These protests are also closely linked with the people's struggle outside their homeland.

The action on both fronts serve to consolidate the Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian union of steadfastness, which is backed by the Arab national liberation movement and the world revolutionary forces headed by the Soviet Union.

[Question] What is the cause and essence of the discord in the Palestinian resistance movement?

[Habash] The main reason for the discord that has emerged in our movement, the PLO in particular, is the presence of influential comprador bourgeois elements in the PLO leadership. After 18 years of struggle these elements, with all the class features inherent in them, encountered difficulties which culminated in the evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut in 1982. They found themselves in a situation where the struggle in its original form became impossible, and they yielded to vacillation and disillusionment. They were also influenced by repeated imperialist attempts to divert them from their patriotic stand and impel them toward the U.S. plan for a Middle East settlement. It may be recalled that the Reagan plan was advanced early in September 1982, when the Palestinian guerrillas were leaving Beirut.

It was at this juncture that the tendency of some influential people in the PLO leadership to take the U.S. road of settlement appeared. For instance, instead of going to Damascus together with other Palestinian leaders, their 'draft' demonstratively went to Cyprus.

Another factor to be remembered is the unwarranted political interference by some Arab circles in Palestinian affairs. This interference was used by the above-mentioned elements in the PLO leadership as a pretext for choosing the road of capitulation they had secretly embarked on long before.

[Question] How do you visualize the restoration of unity in the PLO?

[Habash] Let me stress first that the very existence of the Palestine Liberation Organization is an important achievement of our people. The Palestinians have rallied round the PLO as their sole and legitimate representative. The PLO embodies the national aspirations of our resistance movement. This has earned it a high reputation both among the Palestinians and on the international scene. In our tireless and vigorous struggle for PLO unity on the basis of patriotism and anti-imperialism we proceed from the understanding of the great importance of this organization and the need to consolidate it on this basis.

In our opinion, to restore unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization it is necessary: first, tirelessly to fight against the revisionist policy in all its manifestations; second, vigorously to fight for the abolition of the Camp David agreement, because the process of our consolidation is dialectally linked with the revolutionization of the movement; third, to unite all patriots and democrats in the PLO while preserving alliance with the Arab and world revolutionary forces.

Only by vigorous mass political and ideological struggle can the Arab people of Palestine thwart the current attempts to impel the PLO onto the road of surrender. Unity on the basis of patriotism and an uncompromising struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction — that is our slogan.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 21 Oct 82 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent's report: "Cooperation is Developing"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 21 Oct -- The sixth session of the Soviet-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and Trade has opened here. The Soviet delegation at the session is headed by V.A. Sergeyevskiy, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Ethiopian delegation by Fit. Ibrahim, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chief of the Central Committee Planning Administration of the National Central Planning Commission. The session will review progress in the implementation of signed cooperation agreements and joint projects and discuss questions of the further expansion of cooperation and trade.

Speaking at the opening of the session, Fit. Ibrahim expressed confidence in the further strengthening of friendship between the two countries and thanked the Soviet Union for assistance given to revolutionary Ethiopia in all spheres of its development.

STABAT, DIGNITY MEET WITH OTHER MINISTERS

[illegible] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 23 October V.P. Stabat, Deputy Chairman of the Ulik Council of Ministers, received L. Tarro, minister of state for planning and natural resources and member of the Military Council of National Recovery of the Republic of Guinea, and T. Diallo, minister of commerce of the Republic of Guinea. There was a discussion of questions of trade and economic cooperation of mutual interest.

A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, took part in the talk.

On the same day [illegible] Foreign Minister ...I. Dikbaev received L. Tarro. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral trade and economic cooperation and topical international problems which served to the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding.

L. Tarro, Republic of Guinea ambassador to the USSR, took part in [illegible].

CLAIMS OF TROOPS IN ANGOLA 'FABRICATIONS'

[illegible] Moscow TASS [illegible] in English no. 41, Oct 82 pp 5-6

[T. Bocharnov article: "The War Against Angola"]

[Text] Early this month, for the second time in the past fortnight, the U.N. Security Council debated South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. Flouting the Council's demand for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of another country, Pretoria has on the contrary escalated its anti-Angolan aggression.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHERN AFRICA

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions wrathfully condemns on behalf of 130 million working people, united in trade unions, the execution of Benjamin Moloise, a courageous fighter for the elimination of the disgraceful apartheid system, and the mass reprisals unleashed by the South African racist regime against the workers and the whole people of the country. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions demands that Nelson Mandela and thousands of other political prisoners be released from jail and the state of emergency be lifted.

The statement by Soviet trade unions underlines that the Soviet working people vigorously oppose imperialist states' cooperation with the South African rulers and advocates the adoption of effective measures which would force the racist regime to stop violence and reprisals against a majority of the country's population. Soviet trade unions express solidarity with the just struggle of the South African patriots and democrats against apartheid, racial segregation and discrimination, and all forms of suppression and exploitation, the statement says.

UN RESOLUTION, ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE CITED

MOSCOW Moscow in Talk to Southern Africa (USSR INT 25 Oct 85)

[Andrey Dalgov] commentary]

[Text] As we had earlier informed you, the leaders of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, sent a goodwill message to the United Nations on the occasion of the fifteen anniversary of the United Nations' acceptance of the resolution that reads: All nations of the world have the right to self-determination and freedom from imperialist colonial bondage.

The USSR's message says: It is paramount that the spirit of the 1960 resolution be observed to the full, be completely disregarding the last vestiges of colonial bondage. The USSR's message was well received worldwide. Please listen to what [Andrey Dalgov], our news analyst, has to say on this matter.

In this message, it is emphasized that the people of the USSR are satisfied and pleased that the historic and unprecedented resolution was accepted because of the USSR's sponsorship.

Since the 1917 revolution, the USSR government has always promoted and held in high esteem the idea of self-determination and freedom for all nations and ethnic groups. The USSR's sponsorship of the anticolonialist resolution at the United Nations in October 1960 was a brilliant move in keeping with the teachings and aspirations of a socialist government. This action made the USSR shine like a star shedding strong light in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In 1960, the socialist bloc countries existed under the umbrella of the Warsaw Pact and many Asian and African countries had attained political independence. There was a new order emerging in the world of geopolitics. The imperialists made it very clear that they were not about to agree to decolonization measures, which formed the substantive part of the resolution. This provoked a lot of debate at the United Nations.

Mikhail Gorbachev, noting the importance of this resolution, says: This resolution served as a catalyst for cooperation among all those forces fighting for freedom. It united and inspired them to exert themselves to the utmost in the fight against imperialism, so as to secure the right to self-determination and freedom in politics and also to enshrine the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of states.

Two indeed, the resolution served as an inspiration for anti-imperialist movements worldwide, especially in Africa. There emerged among the UN members the school of thought that says: It is within accepted legal norms to fight for freedom and self-determination. Due to this development, the United Nations adopted further resolutions stating that discrimination and apartheid must be eliminated. Furthermore, the United Nations formally recognized all movements engaged in the fight against colonialism and imperialism, regardless of the methods used to attain the desired results.

The USSR has made great contributions to the freedom struggle by using the UN anti-colonial resolution as a basis for offering support to the heroic freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Zimbabwe. Their efforts were crowned with the granting of political independence in these countries. Similar support is currently being given to the South African and Namibian freedom fighters. The USSR unreservedly supports the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia. These two organizations have gained high recognition in the USSR, because of their excellent achievements in the struggle for the liberation of Africa.

Gorbachev pointed out that the UN anti-colonial resolution has been partly carried out. There were remains to be done. There are nearly 20 countries that are still subject to colonialism and are used by imperialists and reactionaries as testing grounds for their nefarious schemes.

In southern Africa, the Pretoria regime is using brute oppression and gangster tactics in an attempt to preserve forever imperialist white supremacy. The Pretoria regime is fighting an undeclared war against its independent African neighbors by repeatedly conducting destabilization raids in these countries. South Africa is being supported in all this wrongful activity by the very same countries that opposed the UN decolonization plan 25 years ago.

The struggle continues! The USSR invites all humanity to take precise steps to fulfill the terms and spirit of the UN decolonization resolution in the shortest possible time. This would allow oppressed nations to enjoy self-determination and freedom in economic development.

Beware! It is very important that all nations, especially the small independent nations, be free to determine their economic development without external pressures. These new countries are facing a new threat from the imperialists who want to reverse the clock and enslave anew these countries through the economic manipulation of their societies. The United Nations can definitely help in alleviating this situation. The USSR firmly believes that the United Nations can help with this task.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VENEZUELA

PM2310083 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for Caracas 20 October to take part in the Seventh Communist Party of Venezuela Congress.

SANDINO OFFICIAL VISITS NICARAGUA 7-21 OCT

PM2313048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct [illegible] Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bonds of Friendship"]

[Text] Managua, 22 Oct -- A Soviet economic delegation headed by V.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, was here 7 through 21 October.

During the talks that were held on further developing cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1987 a program for deliveries of Soviet goods to Nicaragua and of Nicaraguan goods to the USSR was agreed.

The Soviet delegation had meetings and talks with Daniel Ortega, president of the republic, and other officials. The Nicaraguan leaders stressed that the bonds of friendship and cooperation linking Nicaragua and the Soviet Union will help the Sandinist people's revolution to stand firm in the struggle against the military, political, and economic aggression unleashed by U.S. imperialism.

TEXT DOCUMENT TO CHILEAN ARMED FORCES CITED

PY2311217 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] A call has been made by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] in a proclamation addressed to all the members of the armed institutions of Chile for devising ways of incorporating their knowledge and valor into the national celebration that will culminate with the liberation of the fatherland and to resume the defense of the loftiest military principles that were developed by Commanders Arms Schneider and Carlos Prats. The document is circulating among the military and police units of the country, reports from Buenos Aires say. The FPMR document is dated 18 August 1985 and is signed by its national directorate. The proclamation is directed at the high-ranking commanders and personnel of the armed forces of the Republic of Chile, and it says, in part, that in the critical situation that affects the country and the armed forces, quote, we have decided to address all the members of the armed forces and the forces of order so that they can be informed of the most important proposals made by our organization regarding the role played by the armed forces during the past 12 years, their responsibility, and the alternatives for the future, unquote.

The person that was chosen is "Higgins, "live in honor or die in glory," reflects to a great extent the way of life, the norms, and the general feelings of the men who belonged to the Chilean armed forces up until the September 1973 coup. Today, the document adds, the situation is radically different, and this is perceived by a broad sector of the civilian society and even by an increasing number of men in uniform. The armed forces have embarked on a quite ambitious project by following the proposals of the economics of the great multinational companies and their political servants. This was not a mistake in design by the Chilean High Command, but the characteristic expression of the class plans which the powerful intend on the "national" military men.

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The proclamation underlines that the word "national" should be added to better express the degree of absolute dependency which the armed institutions of the underdeveloped countries have developed, including a dependency on the ideological powerful. In this regard, it recalls a statement by Robert McNamara in his memo that the best policy to safeguard U.S. interests and those of the holders of capital assets in our countries is to invest in the armed forces" [illegible]. The proclamation goes on to say that everyone well knows how the private, civilian, and [illegible] pressures have combined suitably to make the military officers adopt an attitude favoring the "American way of life" [given in English], the struggle against the internal enemy, and other elements.

Further on, the proclamation goes on to say that the [illegible]-named doctrine of national security responds to the U.S. hegemonic plan, which in our countries civilians are executors of the Pentagon's orders and not, as some try to make it appear, smaller partners, but this does not make them less valuable. In sum, this way of thinking has completely isolated the Chilean armed forces from the rest of the country and has caused them to lose much respectability and trustworthy manpower.

It is not for nothing that there is resentment within the [illegible] ranks. On the one hand, these citizens are taxed to their last [illegible], in the other hand, they are embridled back-stabbing as a means to become popular and gain access to the most prosperous elites. There is no need to point out that this will only lead to an unavoidable weakening and breaking away from the past. The fact that members of the various forces of defense and order are involved in [illegible] crimes cannot and be denied nor concealed under the simple excuse of isolated cases. Chilean citizens are convinced that it is the publication of these crimes that is intolerable, not the fact that armed force members are linked with them.

The proclamation states that the process under way must be reversed and that the Armed Forces must be prevented from being dragged into an extreme situation by a highly irresponsible and complacent leadership. The patriotic military officers must resume the best national traditions set by the forefathers of our [illegible] and later on by the so-called Schneider-Prats doctrine.

The document makes an appeal for recovering the most noble military principles espoused by Commanders in Chief Rene Schneider and Carlos Prats, to prevent the [illegible] irreversible divorce [illegible] from the great majority of the citizens. This separation is obvious, states the document. On one side are the people and on the other those who defend Pinochetism, a monster that has eaten foreign influences.

In the document, addressed to the all members of the security and armed forces, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front then mentions how it sees itself as a patriotic force whose objectives are always focused on the irrestrict defense of the national interests; as a highly professional force with a permanent increase of its technical and cultural capacity, based on a hierarchy and the best principles of military treatment.

YELTSIN ADDRESSES MORDOVIA AWARD MEETING

[Editorial] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "A Friendship Tempered for Centuries"]

[Text] Saransk, 28 Sep -- A great festival is in progress on Soviet Mordovian soil. For successes achieved by the republic's working people in economic and cultural building and in connection with the 500th anniversary of the Mordovian people's voluntary entry into the Russian state, the Mordovian ASSR has been given the motherland's highest award -- the Order of Lenin.

To mark this occasion a ceremonial section of the Mordovian CPSU Obkom and Mordovian ASSR Supreme Soviet was held in Saransk city, the autonomous republic's capital, with the participation of representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations, labor collectives, and party, war, and labor veterans.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

The session was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers he cordially congratulated the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all working people of the autonomous republic on the deserved award and wished them glorious new achievements for the Soviet fatherland's welfare and happiness.

This festival, the speaker said, is shared with you by all Soviet people, who feel a close affinity with the affairs of all the republics and peoples of our remarkable country, who have linked themselves together for all time by a common destiny.

In the life of every people there are events which provide a turning point in their history and lead them toward the future along new paths. The entry into the Russian state was just such an event in the Mordovian people's life.

For 500 years the Mordovian people have been marching side by side with the Russian people. Their friendship, sealed by common labor and by blood shed jointly, and illuminated by the light of the Great October, now embodies all the best features inherent in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples.

The link with the Russian people saved the Mordovian people from the constant threat of physical annihilation and marked the beginning of their social, economic, and spiritual rebirth.

After characterizing the historic path taken by Mordovia, B.N. Yeltsin paid tribute to its illustrious sons and daughters who actively participated together with the Russian people and other peoples of Russia in the struggle against foreign conquerors, in the revolutionary liberation movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and in establishing and consolidating Soviet power.

Like our country's other peoples, the Mordovian people displayed unparalleled strength of patriotism and internationalist cohesion in the Great Patriotic War, the 40th anniversary of the victory in which we recently marked.

One Mordovian in 11 gave his life in the defense of the fatherland. Mordovian will raised 101 Heroes of the Soviet Union. Soviet people express profound gratitude to the courage and heroism of those who, with weapon in hand, defended our motherland's freedom and independence and selflessly forged victory on the labor front.

During the years of Soviet power Mordovia has achieved truly unprecedented development. It is now a republic with a developed, multisector economy. There are people still living who remember prerevolutionary Mordovia -- a region of pitiless exploitation and social inequality. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin regarded this area as one of the poorest centers in Russia. The Mordovia of that time had neither industrial production, statehood, nor a written literature of its own.

Machine building, electrical engineering, instrument making, a chemical industry, and a construction materials industry have now been created here. Output bearing the stamp of Mordovian enterprises is exported to many states in the world. Capital construction is being carried out on a wide scale.

The remarkable working class which has been formed is the republic's true pride and glory, S.N. Veltishchev stressed. The character of rural workers' labor and everyday life has changed beyond recognition. A large scale national intelligentsia has been formed. Six out of every 10 people engaged in the republic's national economy now have higher or secondary education and 1 in 4 inhabitants is studying. Whereas before the October Revolution there were just 66 doctors on the republic's territory now there are 3,000 and the number of teachers' cadres has risen to 11,000. Mordovia's national economy now employs over 100,000 highly skilled specialists and a large army of scientific workers are working successfully.

Now, the CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed, the party and all the people are living and working against the background of the preparation for the routine 27th CPSU Congress. The course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, a course formulated by the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum and approved by the people, determines the activity of all labor collectives.

The speaker noted with satisfaction that the autonomous republic's industry has been fulfilling the annual targets throughout the 5-year plan and has sold output worth R300 million in addition to the plan target. A definite breakthrough has been achieved in the construction of sociocultural facilities and the plans for the commissioning of housing, schools, hospitals, and preschool institutions are being fulfilled. Positive trends have been noted in the development of the republic's agriculture. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan labor productivity in this sector of the economy has increased by 19 percent. Farm economic indicators have improved. The industrial and agricultural production plans are being fulfilled on the whole this year as well. By now over 22,000 Mordovian workers have fulfilled their 5-year plan targets. The activity of the creative intelligentsia has been marked by major achievements.

Subsequently S.N. Veltishchev dwelt in detail on the critical tasks facing the republic's party organizations and labor collectives in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the June conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. It was stressed that even during great festivals our rules do not allow us to forget unresolved problems or unused reserves and potential.

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The tasks of retooling, assimilating progressive technologies, and the mechanization and automation of production processes are not being resolved as quickly in the republic as they need to be now. The very approach to work requires far more energy and breadth. The "Avtovaz" association's collective has set a fitting example of this. However, by no means all the collectives in the republic have really taken up the Togliatti trade-builders' initiative.

A significant part of the speech was given over to such acute problems as increasing the effectiveness of capital construction. It was noted that without a radical restructuring there, technical progress in the national economy is impossible. The time taken to build facilities must be reduced and the dissipation of means and resources must be eliminated or else even the most advanced projects and equipment will become outdated even while construction is going on. The volume of unfinished construction in the republic remains great at present. This situation cannot be tolerated any longer. It is necessary to limit the front of construction work and pay more attention to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in construction and introducing a very strict thrift system. Considerably greater effort is required on questions connected with the modernizing and retooling of enterprises.

The republic has great reserves for increasing the productivity of fields and livestock units. The production potential created here is still not being used adequately. Fixed assets in the countryside have increased by 40 percent in the current five-year plan but the gross output of agriculture has increased by only 7 percent.

The speaker dwelt on questions of further strengthening order and discipline and increasing cadres' responsibility for the work in hand and in particular highlighted the significance of the example set by leaders. Attention was drawn to the need to show even greater persistence in eradicating everything which has an adverse effect on people's outlook and is contrary to the labor nature of our socialist way of life and the principle of social justice. An uncompromising struggle must be waged against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The complex and multifaceted tasks facing working people in the Nineteenth [illegible], as indeed the whole country, N.G. Veltsin stressed, affect all aspects of our life and can only be resolved by relying on the people's vital creativity, reason, and talent. We expect a lot from the Komsomol and all our young people. And that is reasonable since, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the recent meeting with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and production pacemakers and innovators, no historic task of any appreciable scale can be resolved without their active and multifaceted participation.

Party organizations must be militant in their leadership of the struggle to accelerate socioeconomic development. With these aims in mind maximum use must be made of the tremendous potential of the report and election campaign now being held within the party.

Dwelling on the international situation, N.G. Veltsin stressed that the Communist Party and the Soviet state see the main point of their foreign policy activity in preserving peace and averting nuclear catastrophe.

In conclusion, N.G. Veltsin expressed the confidence that the Nineteenth [illegible]'s working people will devote all their efforts, ability, and energy to the further prosperity of the Soviet land.

III. [illegible] Oct 80 [illegible] USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

After reading out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of Lenin to the autonomous republic, he pinned the award to the republic's banner to the applause of those present.

The session was addressed by A.E. Barsuk, first secretary of the Mordovian CPSU Obkom; S.I. Chuvashin, a participant in the Great Patriotic War and a labor veteran; L.K. Semerikova, chief livestock expert of the "Ukazny Truda" Kolkhoz in Atyashevskiy Rayon; I.I. Kolmakov, leader of a comprehensive team of the Saransk Instrument Making Plant; and M.I. Shiganov, director of the Badge of Honor Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, History, and Economics under the Mordovian ASSR Council of Ministers. They expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the high award and gave an assurance that the Mordovian republic's working people will remain loyal to Lenin's behests and the great ideals of international fraternity and proletarian solidarity and will make a fitting contribution to strengthening the socialist fatherland's might.

Mordovia's working people were congratulated on the award and the jubilee by delegations from Poland's Silesia and Gorzow Voivodships and by delegations from neighboring oblasts and autonomous republics in the RSFSR.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the ceremonial session adopted a greeting letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

During his stay in the Mordovian ASSR 27-28 September, N.S. Yeltsin was acquainted with the life and work of the collectives of the Saransk Instrument-Making Plant named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR, the "Svetotekhnika" Production Association, the "Temnikov" State Livestock Breeding Center in Lyambirskiy Rayon, and the Saransk Dressing Construction Combine, and visited the Museum of Figurative Arts.

During conversations with workers, specialists, and leaders much attention was paid to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving workers' labor and living conditions, and enhancing the style and methods of leadership.

During the conversation with workers of the livestock breeding center there was a discussion of the most topical questions of intensifying production and of the further possible implementation of the tasks arising from the country's Food Program.

N.S. Yeltsin was accompanied on his travels to A.E. Barsuk, first secretary of the Mordovian CPSU Obkom, A.G. Tikayev, Chairman of the Mordovian ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and I.S. Ushakin, Chairman of the autonomous republic's Council of Ministers.

LIVACHEV ADDRESSES CC MEETING

LD171020 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 80

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee on 15 October there was a conference of leaders and secretaries of party committees of ministries and departments and chairmen of industry trade unions. It examined questions connected with the development of radio-electronic means of automation, organizations and establishments.

III. 23 Oct 80

[illegible] NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

It was noted at the conference that the level of work done by a number of ministries and departments in this direction does not meet today's demand. There is a poor state of affairs in the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR; the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. A considerable number of enterprises have not set out their agricultural workshops (agrotekki) and leaders of ministries and departments, local administrative bodies do not show insistence in improving the situation.

Ministries and departments, party committees and administrative and trade union bodies are ordered to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the organization of subsidiary agricultural farms, to increase the efficiency of work and to increase their contribution in the further improvement of supplies of food products to workers and employees.

Comrade Ligachev spoke at the conference. Comrades Talyzin and Nikonov took part in the work of the conference.

REPORT ON KRASNOYARSK PARTY ORGANIZATION'S CRISIS

PM270580 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 October 1980 first edition carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article entitled "Unselfish, Honorable, Uncompromising." The article describes the case of A. I. Tabakov, director of Krasgidrosel'mash enterprise, who was standing for election as delegate to a recent party conference. Despite having been convicted of abuse of official position and embezzlement of state property, the writers note the failure of the primary party organization to expel him from the party and criticize its "lenience." The writers describe other similar instances in the Krasnoyarsk Kray region and note that the "traditions of total forgiveness are strong" in the Kray. They conclude:

"We /CANNOT/ [capitalized word between slantlines printed in boldface] and must not tolerate such traditions! The CPSU Central Committee's current line of resolutely overcoming everything which hinders progress enjoys working people's undivided support, and deviations from it cannot be allowed. We realize that the restructuring of the social climate which has begun will not be simple or easy. The old will not give up without a fight. It is therefore particularly important to keep careful watch over the purity of party ranks and steadfastly follow Lenin's principled instructions: 'Every party member is responsible for the party and /THE PARTY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERY MEMBER/.' [capitalized words between slantlines printed in boldface]. Our task is to protect our party's firmness, consistency and purity. We must try to raise the calling and significance of the party member higher, higher, and higher still ...' and that is the only way!"

III. 27 Oct 83 U S [illegible] USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON ROLE OF SOCIAL AWARENESS

[Editorial] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[X. Kolesnikov article under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "Acceleration: The Awareness Factor" -- words between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Thinking about ways of accelerating the Soviet land's progress toward socialism, V.I. Lenin noted in one of his last public speeches in fall 1922 that "we now will believe that any change will occur in our country at a phenomenal pace, and not we believe in a real pace of change, rapid in comparison with any period of historical development taken for what it was. We believe in such a pace of change if progress is guided by a truly revolutionary party, and we will achieve that pace come what may" (Complete collected works, volume 45, page 247).

A party firmly aware of its path and confidently leading the Soviet people along the road of accelerating socioeconomic development toward the attainment of a qualitatively new state of society -- that is the CPSU today, on the threshold of its regular 27th Congress. Our party relies firmly on fundamental Marxist-Leninist theoretical and political guidelines, on the strength of the masses' awareness, and on the people's vital creativity.

During socialism's development Marx' prediction about the transformation of a scientifically limited awareness into a material force capable of accelerating the forward-moving current of the natural historical process is revealed in all its fullness. This process loses its spontaneous character and begins to an ever-increasing extent to be defined by people's scientifically organized, purposeful activity.

It was no coincidence that in the first months after the October Revolution, V.I. Lenin noticed the very great, truly world historic significance of the struggle of socialist awareness against bourgeois anarchical arbitrariness for the new society's fate (Volume 36, page 183).

For a long time now there have been in our country none of the petit-bourgeois anarchical elements characteristic of the transitional period. The multiplicity of ties in the economy was eliminated during socialist building and the classes and social strata capable of "renewing" capitalist relations at any hour were consigned to the past. But the offensive by socialist awareness against elements of arbitrariness, disorganization, and indiscipline -- an offensive begun by the October devolution -- continues to this day. New frontiers are being stormed and won on that front, the barriers of individualist customs are being crossed, and the collectivist principles of our life are being consolidated.

The factor of awareness, ideological commitment, and persistent purposefulness in working people's independent historical creativity, concentrated primarily in the class consciousness of society's leading force -- the working class -- is the most important condition of the proletarian revolution's victory and the establishment of new social relations. "The masses' initiative, energy, and vital creativity and their conscientious and interested attitude to the cause of creating the new system -- that was where Lenin saw the most important source of socialism's strength and vitality," M.S. Gorbachev noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1983) Plenum.

The strength of emancipated labor and of the socialist consciousness of people who have become masters of production and the energy of mass enthusiasm have helped to achieve colossal results.

III. (5 Oct 81)

(USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS)
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS)

In a brief historical period the country has traveled a path which took other peoples and states whole centuries and has resolved the tasks of socialist building.

The earliest communist subbotniks were a manifestation of a conscious and voluntary initiative by workers in developing labor productivity, making the transition to a new labor discipline, and creating socialist economic and living conditions. The Stakhanovite movement and the industrialists' desire of innovators to extract the maximum possible from equipment and areas with extended norms and psychological controls were a mighty eruption of working people's creative force.

The significance of the awareness factor is increasing at the present stage, when the country must do in 15 years what it did in all the previous years of socialist building. After all, the harder, greater, more responsible, and larger scale the historic goals and tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development become, the more important it is to activate the human factor and the more fully we must use socialism's democratic nature and its vital need to derive sustenance from the masses' creativity. And the more important the conscientious attitude of the millions to the problems that arise and the people's vital creativity, directed by the Communist Party, become. People's activeness and vital interest in change increase under the new conditions.

Elements of arbitrariness, which have lost their former social antagonistic nature, have also changed qualitatively now. This does not mean, however, that they have become absolutely harmless. On the contrary, a lack of attention to them can engender serious clashes. The planned character of the new system, which has reached a high level of development, stands in opposition to manifestations of slackness, mismanagement, and liberties and the alien practice of setting personal or group interests against state or nationwide interests. The struggle against everything which hinders our lives and prevents us from resolving the tasks of accelerating the country's development must be consistent and steady, as the party has repeatedly pointed out.

It is no secret, for example, that some people retain the age-old outlook of the worker "hired" by the state and an indifferent consumerist attitude to labor and public property — a stance which V.I. Lenin colorfully defined as "grab and run." Overcoming relapses of individualist consciousness and the psychology of arbitrariness requires the activation of what socialism views as the worker's healthy personal interest (interest) and his interest (self-interestedness) in the results of social production and in state matters.

How is this to be done? I believe that the awareness factor plays a not insignificant role in ensuring that the "TOOL" and "INTEREST" are not divorced from one another, according to Marx' well-known concept. However, "interest" itself under present conditions is becoming enriched and gradually acquiring, so to speak, the features of "ideology" ("surplus"). It is inseparable from the conscious motives of human activity, including the development of the need for labor. Socialism already has already made considerable gains here. And in the long term the gradual transformation of labor into the primary necessity of life is expected to be the decisive step of consciousness over arbitrariness, over old customs and traditions, and over what Marx called the "impoverished soul" of private interest. Here we cannot rely on the power of the ruble alone or underestimate the moral factor, that which is inherent in our Soviet man, his desire to show socialist patriotism, obtain general recognition, and do things which socialist needs.

Of course, it is not our intention to accelerate our development by "pure" enthusiasm alone. A long time ago V.I. Lenin noted that socialism must be built not on enthusiasm directly but with its help. The question is how to make the fullest possible use of the whole "range" of incentives for highly productive labor, above all moral incentives, which are no less important and are sometimes more important for the working man and advanced worker.

Nor can social ownership of the means of production -- that vast awareness potential enshrined in the very foundations of our system -- be underestimated. It not only creates the basis for a highly organized, plan-regulated economy but also helps to transform the private-property, individualist idea of "my" into the collective "our" and actively molds the sense of being the master of production. Particular note should be made of this factor because in scientific literature one sometimes encounters recommendations that workers be "brought closer" to the means of production by...transforming state property into a variation on group ownership. However, it is hard to explain why the authors of such proposals draw inspiration from precapitalist practice rather than from the potential of real socialism.

The social creativity of the masses can found within state ownership and ownership by the whole people a really reliable method of combining society's interests and needs and man's social and psychological features, by displaying initiative and creativity in production itself, for example. Collective forms of labor organization and incentives, full implementation of the principles of financial autonomy, assessment of work in terms of final results, taking every working person's individual labor participation into account, and the wider implementation of the collective's democratic rights contribute to strengthening the unity of "ideal" and "interest" and force arbitrariness to yield one more ground in the battle against awareness.

The actual facts of the country's social and economic life show that this process is successful. The strengthening of discipline, organization, and responsibility in all components of our social system and struggle against what contradicts the socialist norms of life are the main route of the onslaught of awareness in present conditions. As is known, it is measures in which the critical factors of strengthening labor, planning, and state discipline have been activated which have recently had a marked ideological and moral as well as economic impact.

Of course, scientific and technical progress and the radical updating of technology and production apparatus throughout the national economy are the decisive means of transferring our economy to an intensification footing. This is the foundation of the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. But first and foremost it is necessary to fully exploit and "squeeze" everything out of better organization, highly developed responsibility, and working people's conscientious attitude to their work. It is this reserve of awareness that must be brought into play immediately. All these tasks must be solved as an integrated whole. After all, as the Central Committee October (1981) Plenum noted, "only on the basis of a well thought-out economic strategy, strong social policy, and purposeful ideological and educational work, taken as an integrated whole, can the human factor be activated..."

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Part is in placing the accent on ensuring that all our cadres are aware of the vital need to reorient every enterprise, sector, and the national economy as a whole on the path of intensive development, so that every working person -- from worker to minister -- puts his strength into the solution of the vital tasks of accelerating the country's development.

It is in this context that we must view day-to-day work on overcoming the phenomena of parasitism and the struggle to stop bribery, speculation, and the squandering and theft of socialist property. To do this we must eliminate the gaps in economic practice and legal norms which pave the way for the uncontrolled movement of financial means and material assets and various abusers.

The main instrument of social resistance to these phenomena is the organizing power of the state and our entire system of political and social institutions. As in the early years of socialist building, the arsenal of awareness today contains all-embracing state and public control. The organization of genuinely nationwide control over the identification and elimination of all that contradicts the nature of socialism, and the development of skills of conscious organization and discipline are the typical tasks the party and all working people are solving at the moment. There is broad scope here for our entire system of education and training.

The uncovering of the awareness potential in our society is part and parcel of the all-round widening and deepening of socialist democracy, people's self-management, and improvement of our political system which is intended not only to encompass the whole gamut of diverse social, collective, and individual interests but also to actively influence them, organize and coordinate them on the basis of the people's fundamental interests. The interrelated development of both foundation stones of the fundamental principle of our political system -- democratic centralism, which enables us to combine the power of a highly social system developing on a planned basis with the energy of people's initiative "from below," and the masses' live creativity -- plays an indispensable role in this. Soviet people today possess highly developed political culture and education and are capable of participating in the running of the country. This fundamentally new situation permits fuller exploitation of the power of awareness in the solution of the political and economic problems that arise.

The growth of the role of awareness in modern conditions is also manifested in the sphere of economic management. In this connection it is appropriate to look at Lenin's concept of the dialectics of politics and economics under socialism and the interpenetration of conscious, subjective, and objective factors of social production development. Of course, the activeness and "primacy," to use V.I. Lenin's words, of politics can be fruitful only if it reflects in a precise and concentrated form the aims and needs of social development and is based on scientific knowledge of social reality and the objective laws of socialist economic development.

The political approach, which largely embodies creative initiative in management, is inseparable from planning as an objective law of socialist economic management. That is why this approach must not be identified with "lean" methods of management nor counterposed to economic levers of production development.

The increasingly full and organic combination of the political and economic approaches to the running of the economy — from the highest echelons of leadership to labor collectives — accords with the growing integrity of our social system.

The party notes quite clearly that even the current changes in the sphere of the economy will take place within the framework of scientific socialism and without any deviations toward the "market economy" and private enterprise. Our path lies in strengthening in every possible way conscientious initiative and centralized planning while at the same time increasing responsibility and expanding enterprises' autonomy and in developing financial autonomy and the use of the money exchange relationship in line with socialist production.

"Socialism," V.I. Lenin wrote, "must/IS IT) CAN SAY and through its own methods — to be more specific, 'SOVIET' methods — implement this program" (Vol 36, page 178). The planned nature of our economy, the priority of social goals of economic development, and the possibility of consciously optimizing that priority in order to carry out profound shifts in production are the fundamental principles and advantages of socialism.

Great and large-scale tasks today face our party and all Soviet people. The 27th CPSU Congress will adopt the new edition of the party program, which will be a program for the planned and all-around improvement of socialism, the further progress of Soviet society toward communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and a program for the struggle for peace and social progress. The draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Country in 1986-1990 and through the year 2000 translate the program provisions into specific plan targets. The mass of forthcoming innovative and difficult tasks requires thought, intensive labor, and immense cohesion, conscientiousness, and organization from each person. This has always been the case at turning points and crucial moments in the country's life. It must be the case today too.

USSR: ECONOMIC ACTIVE HOLD MEETINGS

OW241336 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0230 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The party economic aktivs of Andizhan, Dzhizak, Navoi, Namangan, Samarkand, and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts held meetings to discuss the duties of the oblast party organizations related to realizing the recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee meeting dedicated to drawing up plans concerning the economic and social development of the Soviet Union in 1986 and in the outline 12th 5-year Plan period.

Arlakhanov, first secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee; Usanov, first secretary of the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee; Kuchkarov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee; Yakubov, first secretary of the Navoi Oblast Party Committee; Akbarallyev, first secretary of the Samarkand Oblast Party Committee; and Tumaraliyev, first secretary of the Surkhan-Darya Oblast Party committee, read reports to the respective oblast economic aktiv meetings.

BRIEFS

USSR RAYON FORMED IN KAZAKHSTAN The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR has formed the Chagan rayon in Guriyev Oblast, with its administrative center in the village of Bol shaya Chuvashovka, including the following village soviets: Bol shaya Chuvashovka, Vladimirovka, Dmitriyevka, Nikolayevka, Uzunkuduk and Shcherbakovo [soviets] of Guriyev Oblast, the Dzhuchurovka, Novoalekseyevka and Ivanilovka [soviets] of Uritskiy rayon, and the Prigorodnyy [soviet] of Leninskiy rayon. [text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 1]

III. 25 Oct 87 [illegible] USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

GRIGOriy ZHAIRI REVOLUTION ANNIV PART

PM281134 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Approaching the Festival of the Great October Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The first session of the Moscow party gorkom commission for the preparation and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow was held at the party gorkom yesterday under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

IZOT OBLAST PARTY LEADERSHIP FAILINGS ASSAILED

PM261112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 87 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents T. Denisova and T. Loginova article under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "Lessons and Conclusions" -- first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The Izov Oblast party organization has quite a few [illegible] to its credit. It is largely thanks to its efforts over the last few years that tangible positive developments have occurred in many of the oblast's sectors and that major measures for the development of working people's production and political activeness have been implemented.

To sum up, there have been successes. But let us put the record straight at once. It is means everything that has been planned since the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan is being implemented here with the proper consistency and persistence. It is not everywhere that accelerated progress has been ensured, while in some sectors there is either a shortfall against plan indicators or stagnation. What is the problem? Why is there still such a large gap between the potential and the actual results of economic management, between the intentions of party committees and the actual achievements?

Izov Oblast -- The Izov region's economy, we were told by party [illegible] officials, is developing dynamically on the whole. Figures were cited to confirm this statement. But what is hidden behind the qualification "on the whole?" Here it is, unfortunately.

Almost one in three enterprises and associations is lagging behind the 5-year plan's control figures for the growth of industrial output volume, while one in every four is lagging in terms of labor productivity growth. The overall result is that the rate of industrial development here is still slower than envisaged in the 5-year plan. Their prescribed target for "addition" output resulting from labor productivity growth was attained for the first time only last year.

Let us also look at the countryside. Average annual output from fields and cereal units was scheduled to rise by 11 percent. There has been some growth, indeed, but it has been manifestly modest -- 4.7 percent. As a result of this, the "grain" target has not been met. Furthermore, this applies to all terms in terms of grain, with average harvest yields now lower than during the 10th 5-Year Plan period. There has been a fall in procurement levels for meat, milk, and certain other products. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to cope with their current plans in terms of sales of meat, milk, sugar beet, vegetables, and fruit to the state. Trends in the countryside did not work too badly in 1986. But this is on the whole. Once again, the alarming attitude was present: every second farm sold less sugar beet than planned, one in three -- less potatoes, and one in five -- less vegetables.

Of course, this information is available to the party oblasts. For some reason, however, it is in no hurry to publicize it widely in order to divert the attention of the oblast's communists and all working people on the disappointing [illegible]. You read the oblast newspapers with extensive reports covering oblast plenums: figures abound! And, as the Ukrainians say, each one better than the last. Worse ones can hardly be detected, even though they are mentioned at the plenums. In actual fact, they are mentioned sparingly and in passing, without being subjected to any in-depth analysis. Hence the "understatement" of some evaluations and conclusions.

When you acquaint yourself with the [illegible] Party Obkom's practical work, you notice quite a few positive trends that have emerged in its work since the 26th CPSU Congress. There is more frequent discussion of questions concerning the work style of gorkoms and raykoms and ways to enhance production efficiency. There is a tangible desire not to waste the experience the oblast has accumulated in systematic management of production quality, flow-line shop production of milk, social transformations in the countryside, and skillful use of railroad trucks. Nevertheless, despite all these and other encouraging features, one cannot fail to see that the obkom often limits itself to simply establishing the state of affairs and announcing tasks, as if stopping at the line which, in actual fact, marks the beginning of the most complex and most important element of party work -- the practical implementation of plan tasks.

Back in 1983, for example, it was admitted at an obkom plenum that the results of economic management could have been more significant had party raykoms fully performed their functions as organs of political leadership. "Unfortunately," obkom first secretary T. Dobrik declared from the rostrum at the time, "some of them, despite repeated [illegible] warnings, are sliding more and more into the style of blatant administration by decree and are supplanting economic and Soviet organs." The demand to implement "resolute and immediate restructuring" was voiced at that time.

A typical detail. Over the last 3 years the bureau has heard reports from Bassikin, Sokolskiy, Strzelskiy, and a number of other raykoms. The subject matter of the reports has varied. The raykoms' performance has also been far from identical. They have all, however, invariably shared one element: accusations that those who submitted the reports have been carried away by administration by decree, have supplanted the specialists, and have made arbitrary decisions, including decisions on economic management matters..... We do not wish to oversimplify the situation: oh, how difficult it is to abandon something which has accumulated over decades and to overcome the inertia of habit, of something which has been repeatedly used both by you and people before you. It is necessary to learn anew. Today there is no time for sterile debates. All the spare time has been used up in the past, the party warns. Someone must set an example. Who? In this case -- the obkom.

...The bureau is in session. Only a few short words are uttered. They can be heard most frequently during the discussion of the question "On Serious Shortcomings in Food Procurement." Indeed, for a long time now the oblast's stock breeders have been complaining about the stock units' inadequate feed base. Feed production has somewhat increased since the start of the 11-next plan period, but feed quality has deteriorated in almost the same proportion. And the "shortage" remains. One of the reasons is the dragging out of grass-mowing time and breaches of technology. This has been discussed year in and year out.

But let us turn to the resolution adopted on this occasion. It contained the well-known list of ravons where "favorable conditions for accelerated grass reaping are unsatisfactorily utilized." This was followed by the customary recognition that oblast agricultural organs and ravon agroindustrial associations "exert inadequate influence..." while the raykoms and primary party organization "fail to make a principled

What was meant was assistance in solving socioeconomic problems. The gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations need no less, if not more, assistance in improving organizational, ideological, and mass political work.

"We are helping those who were criticized at previous oblast, city, and raion party conferences....." T. Ivanov, chief of the obkom's party organizational work section, said. "Here you are, you can see the statistics."

"The obkom," we read in the report, "is helping 9 gorkoms and raykoms and 16 primary party organizations. In their turn, the gorkoms and raykoms are helping 280 out of 961 primary party organizations criticized for various aspects of their activity....."

A praiseworthy desire to eliminate the shortcomings which came to light during the report and election campaign. There can be no doubt that much has been done as a result of the critical remarks made at that time. But the more of the report we read, the more doubts arose about the correctness of the form chosen to help the party organizations. Emphasis is placed on attaching responsible officials to them. It does seem, however, that it would have been more useful not to restrict the range of their actions but, on the contrary, to demand from them, to make them, and to teach them, if they are unable to learn, to perform their duties properly while devoting, of course, maximum attention to the lagging sections. Indeed, the "plenipotentiaries" have been given instructions to participate in the organization and holding of local meetings of communists and sessions of elected organs, the close study of cadres, verification of execution of decisions, and so on. But representatives of higher-ranking party committees must deal with these matters every month without "attachment."

Taganrog's "Krasnyy" association, for example, has been the one industrial enterprise criticized more frequently than any other both in the past and now. Following the oblast party conference, it was attached to the obkom's industry section, and the secretary attached a specific official to it. Here is quite a long way from Taganrog, and this official maintains contact with "his" association mainly by telephone. And what is he interested in? Current production data. Or rather recording the regular failures to meet plan targets. Each month the causes of failures at "Krasnyy" and other lagging enterprises are discussed at the obkom. Measures are planned. Even the leadership has been replaced. The collective failed to cope with its targets in the past. This year it is again among the debtors.

But whereas in Taganrog one can nevertheless sense concern at the protracted lag, we did not notice the slightest sign of any such concern in Dnepropetrovsk Raion, which has been prompted to take action no less frequently. We were present at a party raykom plenum -- veritable tranquility, the customary flow of general phrases. As if this is not the raion about which it has been said at oblast level: its actions are "an example of how not to run agriculture."

During the 11th 5-Year Plan, compared with the 10th, people in Dnepropetrovsk Raion reduced the volume of output and value of basic products. Short-term loans owed to the peasants have almost doubled. There are also other "positive developments": over half of kolkhoz chairmen and all workbrigadiers have been replaced, and not instances of cadres' lack of discipline and irresponsibility have actually increased. Gorkom first secretary L. Gaber was severely reprimanded at the obkom bureau for unprincipled evaluation of shortcomings in individual leaders, lack of restraint in dealing with people, and indifference to resolving personal matters. He was asked about the conclusions he had drawn. He brushed the question aside: "Oh well, they piled it on....." We met the man in charge -- V. Klimovich, instructor at the party obkom's organizational section -- who, satisfied with his client reviews at the plenum, was already on his way home. And we added to our picture of the raion more and details, which it appears Klimovich has accumulated in large numbers during his 10 years "in charge." Why did he fail to act? "I reported everything to the section leadership," he answered. And that was all he did.

III. 25 Oct 85

While preparing our article for print we learned that I. Gubar has been relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Party Kolkhom. In connection with his retirement on pension. In there are point now, people in Lvov oblast, in writing about defects in I. Gubar's style of work and about what happened under him. It is not accepted practice, they say. Even more so in view of the fact that Iwan Gubar departed with an obkom certificate of honor "for many years of conscientious work..." It turns out that the breakdown in the entrusted sector is described as conscientious work. For many years the man had been "first" in a range where matters were not progressing spectacularly. That thought the comrade has been there for long. Almost 5 years ago he was transferred to another, larger range -- and the result is well known.

Yes, there is a point in writing about this today. Also about the fact that until time and at the very beginning there must be a fundamental consideration of all the "pros" and "cons" before cadres are transferred "laterally." The theoretically good idea of the ancient and, unfortunately, still encountered practice of transferring responsible officials from one position to another will not work.... The example of I. Gubar is not the only one.

"The times are more exacting now," V. Bulka, CPSU Lvovsk Gorkom second secretary and chairman of Lvovsk-Sudskiy Rayon's Ukraina Kolkhoz, one of the front-ranking farms in the Lvov region, argued. "Everyone must answer the question: are you in your proper position? Are you not occupying someone else's position? There are times when we make a lot of noise, hold sessions, and write papers: matters will improve, and after a year or two, and even more, they do improve, but we are short of time. This is because we work with figures, we look at them from all angles, examine them. But how can you build the figures responsible? It is a different matter when you deal with people, with your own self. Things do go well there."

There is only one point to add: The Lvov Oblast party organization and its cadres are not short of energy or experience. This is why we would like to believe that the results of the oblast communists' efforts will be even weightier.

CRISIS, DYNAMIC ATTEND MOSCOW ORPTT SESSION

PM041134] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Construction Production"]

[Excerpts] The third session of the Moscow City Soviet of the full composition was held yesterday in the House of Unions Hall of Columns.

Deputy A.A. Tikhiin, chairman of the Proletarskiy Raysovet, was elected session chairman and Deputy V.N. Tarasov, crane operator at the Novokuznetskoye No. 7 construction-materials and structures combine, was elected session secretary.

The session agenda was approved.

1. Measures to improve the quality of the construction of housing, consumer, and cultural establishments and to improve their operation and strengthen discipline and order in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 party and government resolutions.

2. Organizational matters.

Deputy V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report on the first question and Deputy Yu.A. Shilobreyev, chairman of the Moscow permanent commission for urban development and the construction materials industry, delivered the report.

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The soviet adopted a lengthy decision on the question under examination.

The session approved V.I. Kavin as chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom main administration for the construction of engineering installations in Moscow City, relieving Yu.A. Melikhanov of this post in connection with his retirement.

The session examined the request from the Moscow Soviet standing commission on health by Deputy L.A. Vorokhobov, chief of the Main Administration for Health, on improving the work of the main administration's subordinate organizations designed to engage in equipping and repairing medical equipment in treatment and prevention institutions and the correct distribution of medical equipment and apparatus.

The soviet instructed L.A. Vorokhobov to examine the questions contained in the standing commission's request, to take the necessary steps on their basis, and to report on the results to the Moscow Soviet at its next session.

Taking part in the work of the Moscow Soviet session were V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.I. Ivashin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.G. Ivanova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Belikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; USSR and RSFSR ministers, and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums, and USSR and RSFSR Council of Ministers.

[illegible] YAROSLAVL AWARD PRESENTATION SPEECH

[illegible] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "The Motherland's Award Summons to New Heights"]

[Text] Yaroslavl, 30 Sep -- Yaroslavl is described as a city of Russian glory, and its region has always produced many people who have been generously endowed with the talent to build and, whenever necessary, to sacrifice themselves in the defense of the motherland. It was they who created masterpieces of Russian architecture on the banks of the Volga and, in our days, a mighty industrial center whose output is famous in many countries.

The socialist fatherland has shown its high appreciation of the great service by the city's working people in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War, and the successes they have scored in economic and cultural building by awarding the Order of the October Revolution to Yaroslavl.

A festive meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, and servicemen from the garrison, devoted to the presentation of the motherland's award, was held in Yaroslavl today.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly welcomed by those present, V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, addressed the meeting. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, he cordially congratulated the working people from Yaroslavl and the oblast on the lofty award.

At the present crucial stage of the country's life, the speaker went on, the party is channeling the efforts of communists and all working people toward the utmost

Soviet organization "Northern Workers' League." A soviet of workers' deputies was set up at the Baltiyets Manufaktura during the first Russian revolution. Yaroslavl's Bolsheviks unswervingly turned to Leninist positions and persistently prepared the proletariat for the decisive revolutionary battle. Soviet power was proclaimed in the city two days after the victory of the armed uprising in Petrograd. Yaroslavl's citizens played an active part in the struggle against autocracy, in the liquidation of the White Guard and Social Revolutionary insurgency, and in the Civil War. Noting the services they had rendered to the cause of upholding the revolutionary gains, V.I. Lenin emphasized that workers in Yaroslavl and Vladimir Province applied their best efforts to defend the workers' and peasants' republic.

Yaroslavl's citizens also displayed boundless devotion to the ideas of October and the cause of the party during the Great Patriotic War. They supplied the front with many types of defense products and fraternally shared their foods and shelter with thousands of wounded servicemen and with evacuated families and orphans from Leningrad, Estonia, and other parts of the country. V.M. Chebrikov cordially congratulated the city's war veterans and workers in the rear.

While keeping alive the memory of the Soviet people's military feat, he emphasized, we pay the credit due to the people as creators who, in the four postwar decades, have transformed the motherland into a mighty and flourishing power. But the successes that have been scored must not make us slacken our attention to the fact that the enormous economic and spiritual potential accumulated in the country must be utilized more efficiently. The program that has been elaborated for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress corresponds with the Soviet people's most fundamental and vital interests. The time has come for everyone to shoulder greater responsibility for the country's successes and for the moral climate in our society. What is needed are considered, and simultaneously resolute and consistent actions. A sharp turn for the better in the solution of our tasks will have a positive effect on all aspects of life. We will have more opportunities for greater success in solving the urgent problems of food supplies, greater output of goods and services, housing construction, improved health services and education, and development of science and culture.

The main point for each labor collective in Yaroslavl now is to join more actively the struggle to fulfill the party's creative plans and to improve all aspects of Soviet society's life. The city's working people have always set a good example in this. You were the first in the world to put synthetic rubber into industrial production and have been among the country's front-runners in the output of many new types of industrial products. You have also invariably struggled for product quality and the honor of your brand names. The inquisitive and creative engineering and scientific thinking of Yaroslavl's people has always responded to the requirements of the time and has helped the successful fulfillment of party and government tasks. The very same approach, only even more energetic, is necessary for the solution of today's problems.

The names of many of our compatriots, of whose deeds the people are justly proud, are linked with the Yaroslavl region. These places, which have been Russian since time immemorial, have been glorified all over the world by V.A. Nekrasov, I.V. Sukhanov, and A.K. Savrasov. The revolutionary movement in the city was led by ardent revolutionaries Ya.M. Sverdlov, Ye.M. Yaroslavskiy, N.I. Podvoyskiy, and V.K. Noskinskiy. M.I. Koshkin, creator of the T-34 tank, and Marshal of the Soviet Union T.I. Tolbukhin were born here. It was here that Yu.V. Tarasikhov first reached for the sky. It was in Rybinsk and Yaroslavl that Yu.V. Andropov gained his first labor and political tempering.

Speaking of the work of Yaroslavl's industry during the 11th 5-year plan, V.M. Chebrikov noted the steady pace at which the city's economic potential has grown. Local enterprises, he noted, have elaborated and are implementing comprehensive plans for the retooling of production and the social development of collectives, and work is being done to renovate and modernize the equipment. New production capacities and projects have been commissioned in many plants. On the whole, the city's industry is not functioning badly. It is important that the industrial output growth has resulted from higher labor productivity. It is an undoubted achievement that the city occupies a leading position in the country in terms of the output of high quality industrial goods. The successes of Yaroslavl's people in all sectors of social and economic building are indisputable. All of these are inseparably linked with the great organizational work done by the oblast and city party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

V.M. Chebrikov went on to dwell on the tasks set at the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and production front-runners and innovators. The most urgent task today, he said, is to do everything for the successful completion of the current 5-year plan. And here there is much on which you still have to work. For the time being the actual rate of output volume and labor productivity growth is lagging behind the 5-year plan targets. A serious situation is developing in connection with the commissioning of fixed production assets, housing construction, and commodity turnover plan fulfillment. It is necessary to study carefully, time and time again, the reasons behind the hindrance of production.

Plans for the next 5-year period are being formulated at present. This is a serious test for all our economic cadres. The party Central Committee is engaged in intensive work to ensure that the requirements for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress are fully taken into account in the elaboration of plans, and that the plans are based on approaches which would ensure a sharp turnabout in the direction of intensification, qualitative improvement in economic management indicators, and unconditional fulfillment of control figures and targets. These demands must be met primarily in the plan for 1986 -- the first year of the 12th 5-year plan. It must mark the beginning of a fundamental watershed in the development of the national economy, of the practical implementation of the program for the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development.

It is impossible to ensure profound qualitative changes in the national economy's structure and technical standards and to alter substantially the appearance of all its sectors if outdated methods and means are used. This is why leaders at all levels must learn persistently, and in many respects must learn anew, to live with the party's demands. It is necessary to make more efficient use of the vast scientific potential existing in the city, activate in the utmost all priority research, and develop more swiftly new technical and technological solutions. It is necessary to struggle more actively everywhere, without awaiting any supplementary instructions, for the assimilation of the latest achievements of science and technology, and to aim at reducing the time taken for scientific elaborations and the implementation of their results in practice. You do have bottlenecks in this work, and they must be persistently and thoroughly eliminated.

V.M. Chebrikov emphasized in this connection that no new equipment or technology will fully yield the expected effect unless their assimilation is backed by organizational measures. If there are irregularities in production, then neither computers nor digital program controls alone will eliminate them. Their utilization must be coupled with high standards of technological, labor, and plan discipline, organization, and creative attitude to work. Such an important reserve as the intensification of the shift regime must be brought into operation more actively.

Much work remains to be done on the development of the city's economy. You do have the necessary experience and a powerful construction base for the purpose, the speaker noted. Much has been done over the last few years -- the city now boasts new housing blocks, squares and parks, the river port complex, the young viewers' palace, and other modern buildings. The Soviet Square complex has been reconstructed with great skill, and several architectural monuments have been restored. Old Yaroslavl's features are unique and it is important to treat them carefully and do everything to preserve these invaluable creations by the Russian people for future generations. It is necessary to constantly increase the pace of the construction of housing, of facilities for municipal service, trade, transportation, and health services, and of children's preschool institutions. People in Yaroslavl are grateful to the construction workers and the party, soviet, and economic organs for the accelerated construction of the water transport terminal, telephone exchanges, potato, vegetable, and fruit storage facilities, and other projects needed by the city. It is a matter of honor to ensure that there is no room in the city for drunkenness and other negative phenomena against which the party has declared an uncompromising and resolute struggle with broad support by the people.

V.M. Chubrikov drew urgent attention to several important questions concerning the development of agricultural production in Yaroslavl Oblast. We were on to last. A particularly large role in the implementation of the tasks set by the party has been assigned to our glorious working class, the main creator of socialism. The economy's transition to the tracks of intensive development and the solution of the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress depend largely on the efforts, energy, initiative, knowledge, and experience of the working class. It is well known that workers in their millions are actively engaged, together with the scientists, designers, engineers, and technicians, in the introduction of new technology and the automation and rationalization of production. Thousands of workers from Yaroslavl's enterprises are also participating in this work.

A true worker cannot produce poor work, this has always been beneath his dignity, his conscience, and his honor. And Yaroslavl does have many conscientious and skilled workers, masters with golden hands. But everything must be done to ensure that front-ranking experience and the innovators' efficient methods of work are swiftly brought to everyone's knowledge. It is people who are in the vanguard in all respects, people for whom the ideals of the party and the ideals of Communism constitute the essence of world outlook and practical actions, who now determine to a growing extent the character of the Soviet working class. Whoever joins the ranks of the working class must without fail traverse a certain path of education so as to acquire the qualities typical of this class. We wish -- and this is the natural wish of all people from the older generation -- to see the young workers as highly skilled specialists, highly cultured people, and ardent patriots of their motherland. Only then will the future generation of Yaroslavl's working class prove itself worthy of the glory of those who established Soviet rule here, those who defended and created a new and wonderful socialist city.

Our domestic policy is inseparably linked with the activity of the party and the Soviet state in the international arena. The situation in the world remains complex and tense. The instigators of the frenzied campaign against Communism and against all progressive forces stop at nothing. In parallel with the fabrications about "Soviet military threat," they try to make active use of the fallacious thesis of "human rights violations" in socialist countries in order to whip up tension and interfere in other states' internal affairs.

What would I like to say in this connection. The truth about human rights in the socialist countries does make its way to the West through all the obstacles, and growing numbers of people are beginning to understand the human nature of socialist democracy and its indisputable advantages over bourgeois democracy. This process

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
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MOSCOW ACTIVE SESSION ADDRESSED BY CHEBRIK

[NOTICE: Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 85]

[Text] A Moscow Party, administrative and economic aktiv met today to discuss tasks to strengthen organization and order, improve the quality of work in construction sites, and ensure prompt commissioning of projects. The meeting participants presented proposals aimed at raising the efficiency of construction manufacturing, and at perfecting its management.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

CHEBRIK SPEAKS AT ANTI-ALCOHOL MEETING

[NOTICE: Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Oct 85]

[Text] The work on fulfilling the decisions of the party and government directed at the resolute eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism was discussed today at the conference of the Moscow party and economic aktiv. It has been noted that the measures that have already resulted in positive changes are being consistently realized in the capital. At the same time, these measures are not without shortcomings. Party organizations, workers of people's deputies, and the Komsomol should take active and efficient care of mentally perfecting each Muscovite and shaping an active position in favor of all working people.

Conference participants discussed a wide range of issues connected with intensifying the struggle against the vice of drunkenness. Speakers brought in concrete proposals directed at raising efficiency of the propaganda and ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the antialcohol legislation.

Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the conference.

ALIYEV, LIGACHEV, OTHERS AT TEACHERS' DAY MEETING

[NOTICE: Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 85]

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] A festive assembly was held in Moscow today to mark Teacher's Day. In the presidium were Comrades Aliyev, Ligachev, and Zimyanin, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations. The rapporteur, USSR minister of education Comrade Tikhonravov, spoke of the great contribution the USSR's 3 million teachers have made in connection with the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and of ways of carrying out the reform in general education and vocational schooling. Participants in the assembly gave assurances that education workers will continue to give all their energies, experience, and skill to educating active builders of communism. [video shows Aliyev, Ligachev, Zimyanin among others seated on a stage; Tikhonravov speaking to assembly; rows of listeners]

[illegible] (No. 8) [illegible] p. [illegible]

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
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EDUCATION OFFICIALS CONDUCT TRAINING COURSE

[illegible] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 87 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Training of Cadres"]

[Text] Study courses for chairmen of union-republic state committees for vocational and technical education, autonomous republic ministers of education, chiefs of kray and oblast public education sections, and chiefs of republic [ASSR], kray, and oblast administrations of vocational and technical education have ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for enhancing the qualifications of leading party and soviet cadres. They studied theoretical and practical questions concerning the improvement of socialist society and topical problems of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, ideological work, and the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the light of decisions adopted by the 27th Party Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Party Leadership of Work to Implement the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools in Soviet Union" were discussed. An important place was occupied by questions of enhancing the quality of education and communist upbringing, fundamentally improving the labor training and vocational orientation of school pupils, and inculcating in the growing generation lofty moral qualities, love for the motherland, and readiness to defend it. Attention was drawn to the resolute extirpation of formalism, obsession with grades, and other negative phenomena from school practice and to the improvement of the style and methods of work of engineering and teaching cadres.

Those attending the course were addressed by N.V. Ilarionov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section; [illegible] Skiba, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section; V.K. Lukhimskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; Ye.F. Yelikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; ministers; and professors at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Reports on practical activity to implement the reform of general educational and vocational schools were read by G.T. Krasilkov, second secretary of the Penza CPSU Obkom; V.A. Shirokov, second secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom; M.A. Ostik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; Yu.F. Smirnov, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section; and G.S. Galchevskiy, director of the S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Building Plant in Podolsk.

An extensive exchange of work expertise took place. Those attending the course met with leaders of front-ranking schools and colleges and the best teachers and production training masters, visited the "USSR-87" exhibition at the exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements, and acquainted themselves with the activity of educational establishments and public education institutions in Moscow and Moscow Oblast and also with the practical training of skilled workers for the creation and exploitation of new technology and automated production processes using computers, microprocessors, and robot technology systems. The problems of improving mass cultural, sports, and physical culture work in schools and vocational and technical colleges were discussed. Those attending the course acquainted themselves with the work done by the Moscow City Palace of Young Pioneers and school pupils and the Children's Musical Theater.

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CPSU(S) DELIVERS REPORT TO MOSCOW LABOR FORCE

[ANON(A)] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Participants in a meeting of the capital's leading workers, innovators in production, and representatives of Moscow's working class today discussed ways of resolving the tasks of the city's labor collectives arising from the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with state-human movement veterans and leading workers of all-union socialist competition.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report at the meeting. He noted that the working people of the capital have initiated many valuable undertakings which have been taken up by the whole country. Today, thousands of Muscovites are also in the vanguard of competition. The report and speeches thoroughly analyzed that state of affairs in the city's economy. Particular attention was paid to questions of improving product quality. The maximum use of achievements in scientific-technical progress should become the pivot of competition at all the city's enterprises. This is what participants in the meeting of the capital's working people called for.

CPSU(S) ADDRESSES MOSCOW RAYON OFFICIALS' MEETING

PM141451 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the conference were members and candidate members of the party gorkom bureau, chiefs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom sections, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and leaders of a number of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and administrations, and city organizations.

Yu.A. Prokofyev, chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organizational Work Section, delivered a report on the course of the reports and elections in Moscow's party organizations.

A.N. Bogomov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report on the preparations for the celebrations of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow.

L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report on the progress in delivery and long-term storage of potatoes and vegetables at the 1985 harvest.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

[illegible] (1) [illegible] p 2) USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
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AZERBAIJAN MINISTER OF HEALTH REFUTED FROM PARTY

PM111551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary G. Tavadidze "replies to IZVESTIYA item": "The Suffering Must Not Occur""]

[Text] An article entitled "Someone Else's Suffering," published in IZVESTIYA No 241 in September 1985, cited instances of callousness and gross violations on the part of the staff of a number of medical establishments in Batumi. A check has fully corroborated the facts cited in the article.

Moreover, the author ASSR Minister of Health and Minister K.D. Surmanidze himself failed to make a proper appraisal of the events and displayed a liberal attitude and lack of principle.

During the same period the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee received warnings, later confirmed, about Minister K.D. Surmanidze's violation of the norms of party and official ethics in enrolling his son at the Tbilisi State Medical Institute. His son, a secondary school student in Batumi and resident there, had been illegally registered with his grandfather in Shuakhevskiy Rayon and subsequently received a certificate from the rayon leadership enrolling him at the institute without having to sit an examination.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo made a special ruling on the aforementioned matters. It was noted that the facts cited in the IZVESTIYA article were due to serious shortcomings in the work style and methods of the Adzhar ASSR Ministry of Health and the atmosphere of lack of supervision and permissiveness that has developed there.

For committing serious shortcomings in running the autonomous republic's public health bodies, for displaying a liberal attitude and lack of principle in evaluating the facts mentioned in the "Someone Else's Suffering" article, for eschewing the norms of party and official ethics, and for utilizing his official position for personal ends, K.D. Surmanidze, member of the CPSU and Adzhar minister of health, was expelled from the CPSU and removed from his post.

For lax supervision and inadequate demands on the work of the Adzhar ASSR Health Ministry leadership and apparatus T.A. Gamsakhurdia, secretary of the Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Party Obkom, and A.M. Takidze, deputy chairman of the Adzhar ASSR Council of Ministers, incurred severe party penalties.

Shuakhevskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom First Secretary T.A. Chagulidze, who was guilty of favoritism when he issued the certificate for the enrollment of the Adzhar ASSR health minister's son who had been illegally registered in the rayon, at the Tbilisi State Medical Institute without examination, was dismissed from his post, he incurred a severe party penalty.

It was noted that the Georgian SSR Health Ministry collegium had examined the violations in the organization of medical treatment for the patient S. Tibataidze and had severely reprimanded Comrade V.G. Chantladze, Adzhar ASSR deputy minister, and Comrade T.P. Chikhovani, chief of the ministry's medical treatment section, and dismissed Comrades G.K. Kemkhidze and K.A. Pertiya, head physicians at the republican hospital and republican children's hospital of the Adzhar Health Ministry.

Leaders of local public health bodies have been instructed to arrange for meetings and party collectives to discuss the facts cited in the "Someone Else's Suffering" article and take steps to prevent such things from happening again.

[illegible] (1) Oct 82 [illegible] 2 pp [illegible] USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS/ POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

[illegible] ATTEND CREATIVE WORKERS CONFERENCE

[illegible] Moscow Television Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 82

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The new academic year in the higher education system has important features which are determined by the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and arise from the new tasks set by the party before those working for the national economy. This was the subject of a conference of employees of higher educational establishments in Moscow that was held today. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the conference.

[illegible] SERVICES, IMPROVE VISIT HOLIDAY TREATED

[illegible] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Summary] A soiree and a concert was held at the Bolshoy Theater today in honor of the composer Dzerzhinskiy. Present at the soiree were Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Ligachev, Comrade Baglikov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, other leaders of the republic and representatives of the party, Soviet public organizations, and cultural figures.

[illegible] [illegible] FIRST SECRETARY IDENTIFIED

[illegible] [Editorial Report] Moscow [illegible] in Russian 11 October 1982 first edition publishes on page 1 under the general heading "News from Party Organizations" a 120-word report by an unnamed correspondent on a scientific and practical conference organized by Leningrad CPSU Obkom, at which the report was delivered by Obkom first secretary Yu. Petrov.

[illegible] ATTEND MEDICINE AWARD MEETING

[illegible] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting of the party, administrative, trade union and komsomol aktiv, jointly with representatives of the collectives of working people, took place in Moscow today. It was devoted to the presentation to Moscow of a Challenge Red Banner by the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU for successes achieved in the all-Russian socialist competition for last week on providing town with amenities in the first 9-month period of 1982. The participants in the meeting called on all Muscovites to multiply their contribution to further providing amenities in the city.

Taking part in the meeting's work was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

[illegible] ATTEND FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS' DAY [illegible]

[illegible] Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 82

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today to mark the professional holiday--the Food Industry Workers' Day. In the presidium were Comrade Tikunov, heads of a number of ministries and departments, frontranking production workers, socialist competition winners, and representatives of the Moscow public. Comrade Lois, USSR Minister of the Food Industry, delivered a report. Those participating in the meeting gave an assurance that they would exert all their efforts, experience, and skill to fulfill the plans for the year and the 5-year period overall. [video shows long shot of platform with Tikunov in front row; Lois at rostrum]

Boris Yeltsinovich Yeltsin appraised the work of the trust and its party organization. He devoted particular attention to the shortcomings that hamper effective work of the collectives.

In conclusion, Comrade Yeltsin touched upon matters relating to the party's foreign-policy activity. He wished communists that they should end the year successfully and make a confident start in the 12th five-year period.

PRAVDA REPORT ON YELTSIN ADDRESS TO MEETING

PM171011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Increasing Communists' Activeness"]

[Excerpt] Cherkizovo-Izmaylovo (Moscow Oblast), 24 Oct -- The fate of projects scheduled for completion is resolved in the tasks, in the sections, and directly at construction sites. Communists at the "Mashstalstroy" No. 12 trust, like all Soviet people, are fully resolved to do everything to prove equal to the tasks dictated by the times. Today the delegates, representatives of the 12 shop party organizations, assembled for their party report and election conference. K.U. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in its work.

In analyzing the activity of the trust and its subunits, the communists jointly discussed ways of implementing a cardinal breakthrough in the state of affairs at construction sites and spoke openly, in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, of the shortcomings which are preventing construction work from being turned into a unified industrial process that operates smoothly and without stoppages and pathers speed.

The conference was addressed by K.U. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He noted that the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum was an important stage in the party's pre-congress activity that enriched the report and election campaign with new content. The preparation of the documents is organized was conducted on a genuinely democratic basis taking account of numerous proposals from local party organizations and broad strata of the working people. These documents speak of our program goals, the key questions of the party's line, its economic strategy, and the forms and methods of work among the masses at the present extremely complex and responsible stage of history. These documents, at whose core is the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, will be extensively discussed in party organizations and labor collectives. The task is to make all communists and all Soviet people aware of their essence.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee went on to share his impressions of his impressions of the inspection of projects under construction and reconstruction and his meetings with workers and specialists.

Describing the work of the shop of the labor and veteran trust and its party organization, he noted that "Mashstalstroy" No. 12 is one of the largest trusts in the Moscow Oblast main administration system, carrying out construction and installation work worth more than 600 million per year. Over 1,000 people work for it. The collective has well qualified worker cadres, competent engineering and technical personnel, and experienced leaders. It is introducing progressive designs and materials into practice. It is expanding the team contract zone with every passing year, and it is the source of valuable initiatives. However -- and this was rightly noted by communists in their speeches -- the party committee devotes insufficient attention to production intensification and to further improving the organization of the entire construction process. Miscalculations are made in the conduct of mass political work and party influence is made weaker in leadership. The party committee does not show the proper exactingness toward administration party organizations and leadership cadres with regard to instilling the proper order and organization at construction sites and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges. The importance

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